The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

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THE ENGLISH TREATY.

Signing of the Document by the Commissioners.

What the Treaty Provides for Existing Issues.

The Alabama Claims to be Paid Up.

How British Claims in the South Are Disposed of.

The Confederate Cotton Loan Omitted Entirely.

Payment for the St. Albans Raid to be Made.

The San Juan Boundary to be Arbitrated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The final signature of the treaty for the settlement of the existing differences between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States was the event of today, and among those most directly interested, it was an event fraught with unusual and even intense interest. The Commission met at 10 o'clock, as some of the British members desired to leave for New-York on the noon train. There were present, besides the Commissioners, the attachés of the British branch and of Her Majesty's Legation, who were invited to witness the signing, also by invitation the clerks of the State Department, some of whom have rendered very acceptable service during the progress of the work. Duplicate copies were signed. The one to be transmitted to the Senate was first signed by the British Commissioners, and Secretary FISH and Earl DE GREY headed the list of signers in the respective documents. The last signature was affixed at 11:12 o'clock. The members congratulated each other with warmth, and their expressions and manifestations showed how deeply their hearts had been enlisted in their work. Upon its conclusion, each member carefully retained the pen with which he had affixed his signature, as a memento of the occasion. Secretary FISH presented his to Earl DE GREY, whose own had been lost, and signed with a pen used through all the diplomatic correspondence of the past two years.

THE DOCUMENT.

The treaty is quite a bulky document, and contains forty-three articles, all told. Several branches and subjects of negotiation are arranged in the following order: First, the *Alabama* claims; second, the claims of British citizens against the United States; third, the fisheries question; fourth, the navigation of the St. Lawrence; fifth, the San Juan boundary. It is noted as a fact of much importance that the British Commissioners received the full approval of the British Cabinet to the terms and text of the treaty before they affixed their signatures. The treaty will be sent to the Senate on Wednesday, and with it the papers relative to it, which the State Department will have ready by that time. Among these papers will be all the protocols, and the treaty and papers accompanying it will make a printed document of about 200 pages. The sheets of parchment on which the treaty is engrossed is the usual treaty size—somewhat larger than foolscap paper, with a wide margin on each side. There are seventeen lines of writing on each page, and there are about eighty pages.

LABORS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The labor of the Commission has extended through ten weeks. There have been thirty-eight sessions, averaging near five hours each, and including the separate conferences of the American and English members, the hours of labor for each day have been about six. Besides this, the State Department officers have had their usual routine work to do.

ABOUT PUBLICATION.

A complete copy of the treaty as it is signed has not been printed. The only care and anxiety on the part of the Commissioners about keeping the text of the treaty from publication extends no further than to have it transmitted to the Senate before it goes before the people. There is not known to be any opposition from any source to having the publication of the treaty authorized by the Senate if that body is willing to do so. Not even from the British Commissioners. Discussion in open Senate is another matter. The telegram from London to the Associated Press today which says the *Times* regards the treaty as only provisional, and yet to be ratified by both Houses of Parliament, from the known relations of the paper with Earl GRANVILLE, is taken, by some men, that the treaty is to be submitted to Parliament for a vote of approval. If this should be the case it may have an influence in favor of open debate in Congress, since the debate in Parliament would be like other debates in this respect.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

It is reported here tonight that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD signed the treaty with reluctance, for the reason, it is said, that he regards the fisheries question as yielded by Canada. It is well known that the treaty provides for the payment of claims of British subjects arising from acts committed in the recent war. This provision seems to have excited opposition against the acceptance of the treaty in certain quarters, though it should be noted that the justice of those claims has not been questioned, but the large amount which it is supposed we should be compelled to allow has been held up as a reason that we should not pay them. While the terms of the treaty on this point are still secret, the principle on which our Government is responsible for certain kinds of these claims, and not responsible for others, is not locked up in the protocols of the Commission, though made by it the basis of settlement.

BRITISH WAR CLAIMS.

The civil war is treated in adjusting these claims as a war between two independent nations, and the rights of British subjects residing in the South are determined on just the same grounds as the rights of British citizens residing in France during the late war there. In numerous instances the British Government has been called on to consider the property rights of its subjects domiciled in France. In a dispatch to L. S. SACKVILLE WEST, at Paris, to a request from her Majesty's Embassy there to know the decision of the British Government respecting the supposed claims of importunate British subjects, Earl GRANVILLE replies under date of March 1, 1871:

"I have consulted the law officers of the Crown upon the point submitted to me in your dispatch of the 24th of February, as to the claims of British subjects to be indemnified for the loss of property during the war, and I have now to acquaint you that I am advised by them that Her Majesty's subjects resident in France, whose property has been destroyed during the war, cannot expect to be compensated, on the ground of their being British subjects, for losses which the necessities of war brought upon them in common with French subjects."

This position, as reiterated throughout the entire correspondence between the British Foreign Office and British subjects residing in France in subsequent dispatches to the one quoted, is made to cover not only the destruction of property by invading armies, but all damages incident to the state of war. And it is broadly asserted by Earl GRANVILLE that British subjects resident in France cannot of right claim to be in a better position in regard to their immovable property in France than French subjects. This principle will govern the presentation of claims of British subjects resident in this country, and excludes a large majority of those which have been made by individuals. All these claimants have the same recourse against our Government as our own people, and no other. The claims of our own loyal citizens and resident British subjects stand on the same ground, and the Court of Claims has already passed on many of them. There is then left to be allowed under the treaty the claims of British traders living at home or temporarily in this country, for property which they owned at the outbreak of the war which our Government took or destroyed, the claims of a few British subjects impressed into our service, and possibly a few others. Injuries inflicted by rebel authorities or private rebels, we are not held responsible for.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

The rebel cotton loan, so called, was excluded from consideration by the terms of the correspondence in which the Commission was agreed to by the two Governments, which spoke only of injuries arising out of acts committed during the war. The cotton-loan claim arose from a contract made during the war, and not from an act committed, and was ruled out by the two Governments before the High Commission was formed.

THE FENIAN AND OTHER CLAIMS.

The same language includes supposed injuries to any parties since the war among them, the claims which Canada would like to put in for being scared by the Fenians, captures by Federal cruisers, adjudicated as they all were in our Admiralty Courts, are excluded by the principal on which this part of the treaty is based.

THE MODE OF PRESENTING CLAIMS.

A mere statement that certain individuals have filed claims as British subjects is of no account in showing what we are liable to pay. Under the treaty, all the claims of which it takes cognizance must, of course, on principle, be presented through the Government. The individual claimant comes before his Government, and if evidently of a class excluded, the claim will go no further. Many of the list of claimants will turn out to be Englishmen, born at Cork, who have voted an indefinite number of times in this country on papers of naturalization.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The same language in the correspondence preliminary to the appointment of the Commission, which shut out the Canadian Fenian claims, let in the injuries done to our citizens in the rebel raid upon St. Albans, Vt., and it will be found that they are to be paid by Great Britain. In view of the preceding statements, it will be seen that in regard to the allowance of claims of British and American subjects, we have made a most favorable settlement.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It is already published, and truly, that the *Alabama* claims are to be fully paid.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT OPINION.

In reference to the status of the subjects of a third Power residing in the territory devastated by war between two others, an additional authority is interesting and conclusive, and establishes the doctrine and the law upon which this adjustment has been made. On the 19th of June, 1857, in reply to questions as to the responsibility of the United States for injuries sustained by British subjects in the bombardment of Greytown, Lord PALMERSTON said in the House of Commons:

It is undoubtedly a principle of international law that when one Government deems it right to exercise acts of hostility against the territory of another Power, the subjects and citizens of third Powers who may happen to be resident in the place attacked have no claim whatever upon the Government, which, in the exercise of its national rights, commits these acts of hostility. For instance, it was deemed necessary for us to destroy the town of Sebastopol. There may have been in that town Germans, Italians, Portuguese and Americans, but none of those parties had any ground upon which to claim from the British and French Governments compensation for losses sustained in consequence of those hostilities. Those who go and settle in a foreign country must abide the chances which may befall that country, and if they have any claim, it must be upon the Government of the country in which they reside, but they certainly can have no claim whatever upon the Government which thinks right to commit acts of hostility against that State.

A LIST OF CLAIMS.

Of the list of 450 claims published by one of your contemporaries today, there are not fifty that have not been disposed of irrevocably by the action of the British Government itself, or by the action of our own Prize and Supreme Courts, which decisions England would be the last Government in the world to seek to overturn.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

It is believed that Mr. SUMNER's course toward the treaty will be one of qualified approval. In so far as it goes beyond the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty in the recognition of our rights, he will claim the credit, and point out an agreement with his speech. He will probably take a few exceptions for the sake of form, and criticise here and there, but will acknowledge that the American Commissioners did as well as they knew how, and then vote for ratification.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD and Lord TENTERDEN left here to-night on a short visit to New-England. They go first to New-York, and will arrive in Boston about Thursday. Earl DE GREY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will remain here for possible contingencies connected with the ratification of the treaty. Lord GODERICH and Mr. CREAMER accompany Prof. BERNARD and Lord TENTERDEN to New-York, and from thence will go to California by the Pacific Railroad.

Signing of a Convention by the Joint High Commissioners—British Responsibility for the Depredations of Privateers—No Fenian Claims to be Entertained—The San Juan Question.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Treaty was signed today by the High Commission, at the Department of State. The gentlemen, after this was done, exchanged congratulations on the result of their labors, expressing the belief that they had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. Although the Commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside of their own circle, the following points will be found to be correct:

There are to be two Boards of Arbitration or Commissions. To one will be referred the *Alabama* and other similar claims, which are recognized as national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations where the Government has not exercised the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent privateers being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it was at peace.

The other Board is to take cognizance of miscellaneous claims, British and American, confined principally to the periods from the commencement to the close of our late civil war. Among these are the St. Albans claims, for damage to property in that town by Canadians; but no claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada are to be admitted.

As to the claims of British subjects for seizures of their cotton, Great Britain, through its Commissioners, does not recognize them in cases where each subject took up their domiciles in the South, as thereby they subjected themselves to all risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will, however, be considered. It has been reported without warrant that they will amount to thirteen or more millions, but this is considered to be a great exaggeration. They will not probably amount to $1,000,000. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Treasury Department has all dates of all the seizures of cotton, the names of the owners thereof, and all the particulars concerning the seizures. The Government is aware that a full list of British claims was recently published in that country, but it also has information that many of them have already been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the Treaty. Among the claims which will also come before this Board will be that of our Government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in the East Indies during the war, and which was seized by the British authorities.

There are other miscellaneous claims which will come before the second board. The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil. From the character of the documents accompanying the Treaty it is inferred that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the United States.

The treaty provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the vessels of the United States, and for the use of the Canadian canals, on the payment of the regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege to fish in Canadian waters, but these have not been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify a statement of them.

The only doubt in the above statement is as to whether there is to be only one or two Boards, but it is certain the *Alabama* and kindred claims are to be considered separately from the other claims.

The London *Times* mistakes in saying that the Treaty must be ratified by both Houses of Parliament, though it will require legislation to carry some of its provisions into effect.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Strawberries Cheap—Wreck of a Bark—The Medical Old Fogies—The Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Warm and dry weather prevails. Strawberries are a drug in the market. Six hundred chests arrived on one train on Saturday, and they are retailing at from four to six cents per pound. The bark *Comet*, from Honolulu, reports that the ship *Leiberg* has been wrecked on Baker's Island, but she has not gone to pieces, and may be gotten off. The California Press is disposed to be somewhat severe in comment upon the Medical Association, characterizing it as a congregation of impracticable old fogies. The travel to the Yosemite Valley was never so good as at the present time.

THE COAL MINES.

A Firm Stand by the Hyde Park Miners—Collieries that Have Resumed at Other Points.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A dispatch from Hyde Park says a large procession of coal-miners marched through the town today in an orderly manner, and held a large meeting, in Fellows Woods, this afternoon, listening to an address by President JAMES KEALY. They are firmly determined to stand out till their rights are guaranteed. A Pottsville dispatch says the following collieries resumed work this morning upon the operators' proposition of April 22: LAWRENCE, MARBLE & Co., at Mahanoy Plains, and Maple Dale at Mahanoy City. Others are preparing to follow. The coal operators consider the strike as virtually ended in this county. Another dispatch from Pottsville says that KENT'S & AUSTIN'S men at Minersville, resumed work this morning at operators' terms. The fixed wages are: For miners, $13; inside laborers, $11; outside laborers, $10, per week, and ten per cent. off for contract work.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Locomotive Works in Wilmington, Del., Burned—A Pennsylvania Village Destroyed—Fifty Houses Burned.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here at noon today. The fire caught in the kindling-wood factory of GEO. W. BUSH, from the engine furnace, and communicated to the oil-house attached to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad shops, and thence extended to the pattern-shops and locomotive round house. The round-house contained some fifteen locomotives. They all took fire, and some of them will be badly injured. Two locomotives outside, one of them just built, are supposed to have been destroyed. The loss to the Railroad Company is very heavy, including the oil-house, pattern-house, and round-house, which were destroyed. The roofs of the general repair shops were damaged. GEO. W. BUSH loses his building and a sloop, which was burned at the wharf. At this hour, 1 o'clock P. M., the flames are under control, and it is hoped that no further damage will be done.

FAGUNDUS, Penn., May 8.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in a house in the upper end of the town, and in less than two hours the town was in ashes. The losses are not known, but there was little or no insurance on the property destroyed. About fifty buildings were burned. There were no lives lost. [Fagundus is in the oil regions.]

THE SOUTH.

Difficulty of Collecting the Revenue in Southern Missouri—Armed Bands of Illicit Distillers.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Gen. MCDONALD, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has just returned from a business trip to the Southern part of the State, and denies that he has called upon the President for troops to suppress Kuklux in the Second District of Missouri, as reported from Washington. The General states, however, that some three weeks ago he asked for authority and means to employ forces sufficient to enable the collectors to collect revenue from illicit distillers in the south-eastern part of the State. Collector MURDOCK has several times been opposed by armed bands of these illicit distillers and their employes or friends, and once or twice been fired upon, and Gen. MCDONALD has asked for an increased force of deputy collectors, so as to cope with armed resistance to the enforcement of the law, but at no time has he called for troops, either to suppress Kuklux or to collect revenue.

A Gang of Counterfeiters in Florida Broken Up—Arrest of Three of Them.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Supervisor KRYZANOWSKI, of Georgia, writes to the Internal Revenue Office, that Detective BEACH, of the Internal Revenue service in connection with a detective of the Treasury Department, recently discovered and arrested a gang of counterfeiters at Black Point, Ga. The Supervisor states that he was informed on the 1st of April, that two men in Lake City, Fla., were engaged in making counterfeit coin. Inquiry into the matter led to the knowledge that the persons engaged in the work had removed their machinery to Fernandina. Warrants were issued for the arrest of those suspected, but before the detective could reach Fernandina they had fled to Black Point. The detective followed and arrested three, who were committed to jail in default of bail. The detectives also secured all the machinery in their possession and some counterfeit $5 gold pieces, all of which have been forwarded to the Department. The persons arrested are BROWN R. NOBLE, R. NOBLE and E. SWEET. Two others, named CASSON and MCDONALD, are still at large near Black Point, but it is expected that they will be arrested soon, as the detectives are cognizant of their movements.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Evidences of Democratic Fraud in New-Haven—Swearing the Republican Voters of the Fourth Ward.

NEW-HAVEN, May 8.—The second session of the Legislative Committee was held here today. A memorial with 553 signatures of citizens who voted for JEWELL was presented in evidence. The testimony of the counters was received to prove that JEWELL's vote was tied up in packages of 100 each. Outside testimony was taken to show that 579 was the Republican vote announced at the polls. To complete the testimony, all the citizens of the Fourth Ward who voted for JEWELL were put upon the stand. Three hundred and seventy have testified so far. The investigation is still going on.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—Declarations signed by 555 Republicans were presented to the Legislative Committee in New-Haven, today, to the effect that they voted for MARSHALL JEWELL in the box. The Committee only found 479 votes in the box. The Committee desiring other evidence than declarations, issued subpœnas, and the voters appeared personally, and swore that they voted for JEWELL. Up to 10 o'clock to-night, 370 persons had so sworn, and the investigation is still going on. A Democratic paper of New-Haven, the *Elm City Press*, of today says:

"Gov. ENGLISH has acted too hesitatingly, but he will not be found wanting in this critical situation. He will never yield possession of the State records to a mob, but will, in accordance with his solemn oath, discharge all of his duties fearlessly and faithfully. To attempt to prevent him, will be dangerous for the health of those who may decide to fight it out. The State has a fine military organization. We have Sheriffs in every county who know their duty, and will not hesitate to perform it. The Horse Guard is composed of intelligent men, who will not refuse to obey the orders of Gov. ENGLISH. The Legislature will meet again on Wednesday afternoon, when it is expected the Committee will have concluded its investigations and be ready to report.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Monday, May 8, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.99	66	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston........	29.87	44	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo........	29.98	44	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston......	30.06	67	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.34	47	S. W.	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago........	30.03	44	....	Fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati......	30.01	54	N.	......	L. Rain.
Cleveland......	30.06	43	S. E.		Clear.
Corinne, Utah..	29.13	54	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit........	30.03	45	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn..	30.22	49	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis....	29.92	53	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West......	30.05	72	N. E.	Calm.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla..	30.05	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis.......	29.89	70	....	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Milwaukee.....	30.11	40	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile........	30.07	67	N. E.	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.68	21	....	Brisk.	H.Snow.
Nashville......	29.97	67	N.W.	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-London ...	29.96	43	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York......	30.01	49	W.	Light.	Clear.
Omaha.........	29.88	58	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego........	29.94	42	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	30.07	51	W.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg......	30.05	48	W.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me...	29.73	43	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.05	37	W.	Light.	Fair.
San Francisco..	30.23	50	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah......	30.05	65	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O......	30.02	45	S. W.	......	Fair.
Washington....	30.01	57	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmington....	30.06	66	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Government Report of Observations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 A. M.—The barometer continues steady at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen in the Eastern States, but is now again falling in Central Mississippi Valley, with clouds and light rain. Clear or partially cloudy weather has generally prevailed on the Lakes and Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but a slight disturbance is at this moment indicated off the middle Atlantic Coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, and perhaps rain, will probably be experienced on Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and middle States, but no high winds are anticipated.

The Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 8.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.59; change plus, .24; thermometer, 19°; change minus 2°; relative humidity, .84; wind west; velocity of wind, fifty miles per hour. The mountain has all day been enveloped in clouds, and frost work is everywhere on the buildings, the rocks and the railway. The wind has been blowing with great velocity for the last twenty-four hours.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
degrees Fahrenheit..	43	49	56	60	58
Stand of barometer in inch..............	29.69	..	29.74	..	29.79

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 47.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—The Republican City Convention, which met this afternoon, renominated Mayor DOYLE and the other city officers without opposition.

The Democratic City Convention met this afternoon, and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. The election takes place on Wednesday.

Gen. JOSIAH WHITAKER, a leading citizen for half a century, died last night, aged 83.

Pennsylvania Railroad Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Special meetings of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, and Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company, were held today for the purpose of voting by ballot on a jouint agreement entered into by the two latter Companies and the Reading Road, for the consolidation and merging of these Companies with the Reading Railroad Company. The propositions were adopted in both cases.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—JOE COBURN passed here at noon today on the Erie Railroad for Erie, Penn., the rendezvous for the coming fight.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8.—The Common Council to-night referred to a special committee a resolution appropriating $10,000 toward a monument to the late Dr. HORACE WELLS, of this city, the discoverer of the use of anæsthetics in surgery.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8.—DAN SMITH, colored, who murdered M. J. MERRIEWEATHER, a few days since, near this city, was arrested yesterday and committed to jail.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8.—Hon. HENRY C. ROGERS, pension agent for this district, and formerly Secretary of State, died today.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 8.—A fire at Ludlow today destroyed Hammond-block and several adjoining buildings. Loss, $30,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—The first shipment of Texas cattle was made from Baxter Springs today over the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad to Kansas City, being part of a herd driven from Texas.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

More Proclamations From the Versailles Government.

Paris Not to be Bombarded, But the Ramparts to be Assaulted.

The Assemblists Spurred Into Decisive Action.

Probability of the Germans Renewing Hostilities.

Rumors that the Franco-German Treaty Is Signed.

The University and Army Bills in the British Parliament.

THE FRENCH WAR.

The Bombardment Moderated—Press Opinions on the Bordeaux Conference.

VERSAILLES, Monday Evening, via LONDON, May 9—1 A. M.—The new battery at Montretout opened a moderate fire on Paris today. The bombardment will be resumed with greater energy to-morrow. The fire from Forts Issy and Vanvres today has been weak. The other Federal batteries have kept up a vigorous cannonade.

PARIS, May 8—Evening, via LONDON, May 9—1 A. M.—Gen. DUMONT has been appointed to the command of Fort Issy. Gen. LA CECILIA having been taken ill, Gen. PROBLENST (?) will command the right bank of the Seine until he recovers. All the journals of Paris, even the most conservative, condemn the action of the Versailles Government in prohibiting the assembling of the projected Congress at Bordeaux. The column in the Place Vendome has not yet been removed.

A New Battery—The Germans to Resume Hostilities if the Insurrection be Not Suppressed—Paris Safe from Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Nothing of importance occured during last night. The new battery at Montretout, mounting eighty-two guns, will open fire on Paris today. M. THIERS, in his proclamation to the people of Paris, says the Germans declare they will mercilessly resume the war, unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. The proclamation closes as follows: "Reunite and open the gates to us. The work of the cannon will then cease, and tranquility and abundance will take its place. We are marching to deliver you, and will be among you in a few days. You can aid us." President THIERS has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he says the Government will not bombard the city, but will make an assault upon the ramparts. He requests the citizens to rally around the troops, and promises in return for their aid the granting of an amnesty and the continuance of the subsidy to the poor. In the Assembly today M. PICARD stigmatised the projected Congress at Bordeaux as criminal, and announced that steps have been taken by the Government to prevent its assemblage.

Emperor Napoleon said to be in France—Alleged American Enlistments for his Cause.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is stated upon what is said to be official authority that enlistments of men for the support of the cause of the Emperor NAPOLEON in France are being made in America.

LONDON, May 8.—It is again rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON has gone to France—secretly, relying upon the disaffection in the army for support in an attempt to regain the throne.

A Treaty Probably Signed—Resumption of German Commerce with France.

LONDON, May 8.—A rumor comes from Brussels that a formal treaty of peace has been signed at Frankfort. Prince BISMARCK has not yet returned to Berlin, but is expected there to-morrow.

HAVRE, May 8.—Many German merchantmen are already arriving at this port.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Trade Riot Near Manchester—The Treaty—Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, May 8.—There was rioting to-day at Oldham, a great cotton manufacturing town near Manchester, originating in a lockout. It is not known that any lives were lost.

The bark *George Annie*, Capt. DYER, from Liverpool April 6, for Boston, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved, and have arrived at an English port.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The University and Army Bills.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords this evening, the University Tests bill was sustained by five majority. In the House of Commons the discussion upon the new Army Regulation bill was resumed. Mr. ANSON, member for Bewdley, who was commissioned Major in 1859, after honorable service in India, argued in favor of the system of purchasing commissions, reciting the usual professional arguments in favor of the practice. Other military members, who participated in the debate, were divided upon the subject. Hon. Mr. CARDWELL, the Secretary of State for War, denied that the changes proposed by the bill would subject officers to loss, as commissions sold since the introduction of the measure had brought full prices.

After a prolonged debate the House divided, and there was found to be a majority of sixty-three against the purchase of commissions. The House then adjourned.

UNITED GERMANY.

Fete to the Members of Parliament—The Poles and the Roman Catholics—The Polish Movement in Austria and Prussia—Legislative Measures—Military Organization—The New Pension Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 22, 1871.

The tedious proceedings of the German Parliament have been enlivened in the past week by a grand fête given to the members by the City of Berlin. Our prosaic Deputies have not the talent of making their debates interesting. This is the universal complaint, even among the most patriotic Germans. Their speeches are very clever, I suppose, and patriotic, but generally dull and uninteresting; and so they are obliged to step out of their purely legislative character to satisfy the curiosity and attention of the capital. The fête was unusually brilliant, and indeed the population had, by the Press, by private addresses and by public expression of opinion, urged the Town Council not to be sparing on the occasion, but to arrange something that would stamp Berlin at once as a European capital. The Prussians are very jealous now of the dignity of Berlin, though, to do them justice, they bear their new elevation well and with a modesty that ought to silence any envy still lurking in the hearts of their adversaries. They are aware that it is only now that they have risen to an equality with the family of great nations, and that Berlin, with all the charms it has for its native population, stands still at the bottom of the list of European capitals, and cannot in beauty or attractions compare with Paris, London or Vienna. They are anxious to remedy the fault, or rather the imperfection, and seized the present opportunity as a fitting occasion. The new Town Hall, finished only some months since, and which is an imposing and costly edifice, furnished a suitable locality, and no means had been spared to give it a really festive appearance. It was brilliantly lighted up, and the combined efforts of the Berlin gardeners had converted the whole place and the space before it, into one mass of green. Prince BISMARCK, who has been ailing a little of late—it is said in consequence of the draft prevailing in the session-room of Parliament—was present, and put on his most gracious behavior. In one of the rooms, amid palms and laurels and tropical plants, some casks of beer had been put up, and hither the Prince Chancellor, who is a great patronizer of malt liquor, resorted at an early period before supper, followed, of course, by a long train of Deputies. I may remark, by the way, that to Prince BISMARCK is due the now favorite practice of having a barrel of beer put up in a side room at fashionable parties, an arrangement that if not ornamental, I can assure you proves most useful in keeping up the spirits of the company, who have a national weakness for the beverage of King Gambrinus. The beer proved no empty decoration in the present instance, exciting far more admiration than its counterpart ornament in the grand reception hall, spurting the more innocent liquid, water, out of a perfectly classic fountain. Of course the Emperor and Empress were there, as were also some of the royal Princes, "Fritz," FREDERICK CHARLES, &c. The Emperor made a long speech of the usual tenor, and Her Majesty had a number of Deputies introduced to her.

THE POLES AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholics, or Ultramontanes, as a retaliation for the animosity shown to them by the Press and their rival parties in Parliament, at first refused the invitation, and some are even affirmed to have given great offense to the city dignitaries by returning the paper under book-post cover. In the end, however, they thought better of it. The overtures made to them by the Conservatives may have brought about this change of feeling. The Roman Catholics have done with their share of unpopularity for this session, and will for the rest of the period rather occupy the pleasant position of umpires to the two contending parties. Some very fierce partisans remained inexorable, in spite of repeated advances, but others, among whom was their leader, Bishop VON KETTELER, (in his youth a Lieutenant of hussars,) attended, and were even honored guests. The Empress conversed at length with the Bishop. Touching the Roman Catholic question, and especially the conflict of the parties in Parliament, I ought in justice to observe that of the 125 Roman Catholic Deputies only fifty-six have joined the Ultramontane Party. The Polish Deputies were immovable, and would not attend a celebration of German triumph, which to them could appear only one of their own defeat.

THE POLISH MOVEMENT IN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

On the whole, the Polish movement, both in the North and South, appears to be gaining force, though the objects aimed at by the Northerners seem unattainable for the present. Your readers will be aware that the Emperor of Austro-Hungary has nominated M. DE GROCHOLSKI Minister, as a concession to his Polish subjects, whose claims were becoming too formidable to be slightingly treated. The *Cross Gazette* now reports as a fact the Prussian Poles to have addressed a manifesto to the Austrian Minister, requesting him to represent the joint party interest of North and South. The gist of this movement and agitation is the long-dreamt-of reunion of all Poland as an independent Kingdom, and it is obviously a counter move to that of the Austrian Germans, who seem to claim union with their Northern brethren under Prussian supremacy. Perhaps it is the very best solution imaginable of the German question, to have all Germans united under Hohenzollern rule, and all Poles under that of Hapsburg. That may be one of the problems of the future; at present I fear the Northern Empire is thinking very little of an exchange, however willing it may be to take. The Southern Court would be loth to sever the last tie connecting it with Germany, its own native land.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES—THE CONSTITUTION.

The hilarious humor of the Deputies did not outlast the festive Monday evening. The ensuing debates have been as dull and heavy as any, though the measures before the House were of great moment. The Progressists, who do not like the turn that things have taken, reproach Prince BISMARCK with having excited the Ultramontanes to opposition in the beginning for his own interest, acting on the advice of PITT, in order to have all the resistance out at the outset, to prevent opposition arising later from the tediousness of the debates. The principal measure resolved in this week is the German Constitution, which has received the Imperial sanction, and will, therefore, become law on the 4th of May. The Parliamentary papers are to be published to-night, so I cannot quote any of the provisions. But practically it may serve the purpose to explain that the German Constitution is nothing but the former North-German, extended to a wider territory. The bill has been patriotically passed, with hardly any resistance, the Progressists, Socialists and Particularists being easily outvoted, and no other opposition being offered after the defeat of the Ultramontane amendments, claiming liberty of the Press, of public assembly, &c. These claims have thus been awarded by the Constitution as decreed, the initiative of legislative measures devolves solely upon the united Governments as represented by the Federal Council, and in the Council it will be exercised by the dominant power, Prussia. Military, customs and some other measures will be imperial, and no more local, and so will the expense of fortification, and it appears, the support of the navy. At all events the navy will bear the name of German, instead of Prussian or North German. Bavaria is not bound to contribute to naval expenses or general fortification before the 1st of January, 1872, but it will bear the whole cost of maintenance of its own fortresses, which is considered almost equivalent. Military schools and other military establishments are likewise to pass into the property of the Confederation. On the whole, the incomplete state of the North German establishment has been transplanted on to old German soil, but it is hoped that the work of perfection may be continued as it was begun in the former phase. An uniform code of law, uniform religious establishments, &c., are still hopes reserved for the future, and when these have been attained, and only then, are the relations between Government and subjects to be better defined and developed. The naval arsenal at Kiel is to be enlarged on the model of that of La Spezia, of which the Italian Minister has procured the designs for the use of the German Government; another improvement in the naval management will be the construction of a canal uniting the Baltic with the German Ocean, which will give additional importance to Kiel. The measure seems pretty certain of adoption by Government.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The command and control of the army passing into Prussian hands, new military arrangements have become indispensable for the South. The fundamental principles of the new organization have been resolved upon, which, if they do not establish complete uniformity at once, at all events pave the way for it. The German Army is in future to number seventeen army corps, each of which will have its correspondent bodies in the reserve and landwehr. The North German Army comprises already Thirteen corps, viz.: Prussia, eleven; Saxony, one, and the other States one among them. The thirteenth Army Corps will, however, in future, be the Badenese, the Northern States joining their contingents to other Prussian corps. As the Badenese Army is not sufficient for an entire corps, some Prussian regiments will be told off to make it complete. Thirteen corps will therefore virtually be Prussian. The Fourteenth is to be the Wurtemburg, the Fifteenth nominally Alsatian and Lotharingian, but in reality a combined corps of North and South Germans, representing the equivalent of the native troops distributed over the German corps. Bavaria will supply the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Special army conventions, with all the separate States, are still pending, resigning the control more or less exclusively to Prussia.

PROPOSED PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The proposed payment of members is a liberal demand of old standing, hitherto unadopted only from deference to Prince BISMARCK's unfavorable opinion. It has become a kind of party cry, being a bequest from the late leader of the Progressist Party, Chief Judge WALDECK. It has now passed in committee by 185 votes against 138, but the third reading and Imperial sanction still threaten its ultimate adoption seriously. The question assumes greater importance in Germany than in most other countries, because nowhere, I suppose, does political education and pecuniary want go so closely together as in Germany. Of course the expenses of Parliamentary representatives might be defrayed by voluntary collections in the districts retaining them, but that would not only serve to make Parliament unpopular, but oppose an insurmountable barrier to the election of many a sensitive candidate, who would not wish, as it were, to receive alms. Where many a Judge or other important official has to pinch on six or seven hundred thalers a year, of which Government endeavors even to stop payment while he is in Parliament, the pecuniary question becomes one of vital importance. It has been raised into a party cry only because Government and the Conservatives oppugn it, for the very obvious reason that it is a tax being imposed upon membership, disqualifying poorer candidates. The Ministry is more likely to have a majority returned of Government officials and Conservative landed proprietors.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.

The new Pension bill makes a great figure in our parliamentary proceedings, and is made much fuss about by the Press. Its chief point of difference, compared with that hitherto in force, is the provision regulating the amount of pension not by so long intervals, as did the former, viz., from ten to ten years, but from year to year. For this object the officers' pay is divided into fractions of one-sixtieth each, fifteen-sixtieths toward the annual pension due after ten years' service, whereas that period being passed, the proportion rises from year to year by one further sixtieth, until the amount of forty-five sixtieths is reached. Of course, the latest rank of the officer alone is taken into account. The highest pay is that of Lieutenant-Generals and Field-Marshals, one-sixtieth amounting to 122 thalers; thus a General retiring after forty years' service or more, would receive 5,490 thalers per annum. The humblest is that of Cornets and Ensigns, viz., nine thalers as a unit, therefore, after ten years' service, ninety thalers per annum. Widows will receive their deceased husband's pay for two months after their death, and a pension to be regulated by the War Office authorities, and so will children left fatherless. The pensions of non-commissioned officers have undergone some alteration also, in a similar liberal spirit, and so have those of non-combatant officers. It is one of the primary principles of Prussia not to let its soldiers or their relicts suffer for patriotic services. This in a great measure accounts for the readiness with which reserves and landwehrmen join their colors, knowing that whatever befalls them, their families will not want.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Interoceanic Canal—Commander Selfridge Orders a New Survey—The Panama Revolution—Honduras and San Salvador—Another Battle—Peru Quiet.

ASPINWALL, May 3, Via KINGSTON, May 8.—The altitude of the Napipi River Canal is 1,200 feet. Commander SELFRIDGE is dissatisfied with the survey recently made, and has ordered another. The United States steamer *Nipsic*, which took soundings of the Chagres River on the Atlantic side, started for Havana today.....Panama dispatches announce that the revolution continues unchanged. Forty soldiers, sent to occupy Las Tablas, were captured by the insurgents. The Government impressed four hundred men during the week. Col. WINCHESTER left for Chiriqui to make peace with the rebels. Gov. LOSO of Panama, has gone to New-York to purchase arms and ammunition....Advices from San Salvador are to the 20th. An engagement took place at Sancta, lasting three days. The Salvadorians were completely routed. One hundred and ninety Hondurians and 800 Salvadorians were killed and wounded. The Salvador Government was overthrown, and Gen. GONZALEZ elected Provisional President. President DUENAS MARTINEZ and the Commander-in-Chief fled to the American Embassy for safety. The mob released all the prisoners in the capital, and sacked the barracks and the President's house. Anarchy reigned for three days, and several murders took place. The foreigners kept guard and order until the arrival of the victorious Hondurians. Gen. XATRUCH and the army of Salvador, which invaded Honduras, had been ordered to surrender. The members of the new Honduras Government are: GALLARDO, Minister of the Interior; ARANGO, Finance; and ARDIZU, Foreign affairs....Dates from Peru have been received to the 22d ult. Political affairs were quiet and the country was in a prosperous condition. Numerous slight earthquakes had taken place. An Italian line of steamers between Callao and Genoa is established. ....Advices from Chili are to the 10th ult. It was proposed to build a railroad across the Andes. A railroad to connect Chili with the Argentine Republic had been begun. The telegraph line to Porto Ortofogosta was ordered to be closed, in consequence of apprehended trouble. The gold mines were partially developing. The Costa Rica Government has decided to build a railroad from San Jose to the Atlantic coast. The estimated cost of the work is $7,000,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 8.—MARCUS H. REID a prominent citizen of Kinderhook, was thrown from his wagon in that village this afternoon and instantly killed.

A WEEK OF SONG IN BOSTON.

The Second Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society—Extensive Preparations—Famous London Vocalists Imported—The Works of the Great Masters to be Interpreted—First Performance of Bach's Passion Music.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 7, 1871.

The great musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, the second triennial, for which the officers and members have been preparing for months past with the praiseworthy intention of making it superior in every respect to previous like festivals, and equal in extent and in quality, both of selection and performance, to those festivals abroad which have become renowned, takes place this week, and consequently there will come up to Boston a great crowd, differing from that which will invade the narrow, sinuous ways of the town during "Anniversary Week," so near at hand, or that which jammed the place as never before during the progress of GILMORE'S wondrous big jubilee—a crowd of worshipers of art, of the severe in music, an intensely cultivated crowd, an extraordinary crowd, such as no other city, in this part of the globe at least, could possibly attract.

The Society has certainly made most elaborate preparations, and has succeeded in arranging an exceedingly attractive programme. It has imported from London, expressly for this occasion, Mme. RUDERSDORFF, who is said to be, on the authority of the best of the critics abroad, the greatest living exponent of oratorio, and Mr. WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS, the noted London tenor, who has been accorded the place next to SIMS REEVES in the opinion of Londoners; and to these has joined some of the best native talent: soprani, Mrs. J. Houston West and Mrs. H. M. Smith, both Bostonians, who have passed triumphantly the severe examination of the local critics; contralti, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Annie L. Cary and Miss Antoinette Sterling, the latter of New-York; tenor, Mr. William J. Winch, of this city, who is of Mr. B. J. Lang's choir, at Rev. Edward Everett Hale's church; and bassi, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen and Mr. J. F. Winch, all of Boston. The chorus numbers over 700 voices, properly balanced, and will expect to render good service, having rehearsed all Winter long, steadily and earnestly, under the energetic and careful leadership of CARL ZERRAHN; the orchestra numbers 113 carefully selected performers, and includes the best musicians of the Philharmonic and Thomas' Orchestras of New-York, and others of Philadelphia, and one or two other cities besides this; and the solo pianists two, Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Miss MARIE KREBS, both of whom have received attention and praise from the critics of your own City. Mr. B. J. LANG will preside at the great organ, Boston's most sensitive member, whose fifty-seven hundred pipes, I am informed with a pardonable pride, have been carefully tuned up to the established concert pitch, to harmonize perfectly with the orchestra.

The festival begins on the afternoon of Tuesday and closes on Sunday. It embraces nine great concerts—five of oratorio and four of symphony. The most ambitious undertaking will be the performance of selections from BACH'S St. Matthew Passion Music, which has only just been attempted at Westminster Abbey, so great has been the feeling that BACH'S music was too intellectual for ordinary minds to comprehend. But I give below the programme of the week, that it may at once be seen what will constitute the great festival:

On Tuesday afternoon—the opening: NICOLAI'S festival overture on LUTHER'S chorale, "Ein feste Burg;" a four-part song by MENDELSSOHN, unaccompanied; chorus, "Hallelujah," from BEETHOVEN'S "Mount of Olives;" and MENDELSSOHN'S symphony cantata, "The Hymn of Praise." Besides these choral performances, Mme. RUDERSDORFF and Mr. CUMMINGS will make their first appearance in America.

On Wednesday afternoon the concert will consist of symphonies, concerto and other classical writings. Miss MEHLIG will play and Mme. RUDERSDORFF, Miss PHILLIPS and Miss CARY will sing.

On Wednesday evening MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah," a portion of which the society sang in New-York last June, on the occasion of that woful pretense at a Beethoven celebration, about which the least said the better.

On Thursday afternoon, another classical concert.

On Thursday evening, HANDEL'S great choral masterpiece, "Israel in Egypt," to be given for the first time, here, at least, in its completeness.

Friday afternoon, another symphony concert, with the crucial test of all choral societies, BEETHOVEN'S Ninth Symphony.

Saturday afternoon, another symphony concert.

Saturday evening, the selections from BACH'S passion music, and BENNETT'S "Woman of Samaria" entire—both for the first time in this country.

Sunday evening. "The Messiah."

This Handel and Haydn Society is the oldest musical society in this country. It was founded fifty-six years ago by a modest number of gentlemen for the purpose of mutual improvement in the study of church music, and took its name from the Handel and Haydn Society in London. In the course of time they obtained a charter, and the strength of the Society gradually gained with increasing numbers. It was some years before the Society ventured on public performance, and then it did not have sufficient courage to attempt an oratorio, but contented itself with selections from oratorios and masses. It lived on with varying fortunes, always a little in advance of the popular taste, and studying to properly interpret the best works of the masters. About a dozen years ago Dr. J. BAXTER UPHAM, the present President, and Mr. LORING B. BARNES, the present Secretary, with other prominent Bostonians, were chosen executive officers, and thereby an impetus was given to the Society, and it has since rapidly advanced in numbers and influence, until now it is the wealthiest, and, as I have said, the greatest and most powerful musical organization in the country. It has sung with all the great singers of the age who have visited America, excepting JENNY LIND—such as JOHN BRAHAM, Mme. SONTAG, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, and Mlle. NILSSON, and has performed to the satisfaction of the critics, and what is of more importance, of the cultivated musical public, more difficult and more elaborate works, and at more extensive musical undertakings, than any other like organization. Its members embrace all grades of society, from the poorest seamstresses and shop-girls, and the meanest paid clerks, to the ladies of Beacon-street and Commonwealth-avenue, and the gentlemen of leisure, culture, and wealth. If this present festival is a success, and there is every indication that it will be, the Society will have every reason to rejoice, and Boston, which has produced it, to boast in a mild way of its "institutions." One point about this Society worthy of mention I had almost forgotten. It has made money out of its performances, and has accumulated a fund which it proposes ultimately to devote to the erection of a music-hall of its own, for use as a place of rehearsals, the present accommodations being insufficient for the large choir and the numerous guests who form its invited audience. MUNROE.

Fall of a Dwelling-House in Baltimore—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

From the Baltimore Sun, May 6.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious catastrophe occurred on Saratoga-street, between Howard and Park streets, involving the total destruction of a dwelling-house and the furniture contained therein, though fortunately no lives were lost. An old frame building, owned by JOHN WEIS, No. 126 Saratoga-street, had been torn down with a view of building a new structure, and in digging the cellar for it, the foundation of the house adjoining, No. 124, owned and occupied by Mrs. A. C. HOOK, was undermined in such a manner as to cause one of the walls to give way, which involved the destruction of the entire main building, three stories high. The parties engaged in digging the cellar had just finished the excavation, the last cart-load of dirt having been scarcely removed, when the wall of the dwelling No. 124 was seen to crack, and soon after gradually sinking. Policemen G. MORAN and J. E. KROPPS, who were in the vicinity at the time, first observed the fact, and immediately gave notice to the occupants of the house. These consisted of Mrs. HOOK, her two daughters, Mrs. TERESA WILLS and Miss MARY HOOK, Mrs. LEVERING, and two small children of Mrs. WILLS. The occupants at first seemed disinclined to believe the report, but soon the cracking and tumbling walls gave them additional warning, and they at once commenced to make their escape. The Policemen succeeded in getting Mrs. HOOK and one of her daughters out of the front window. The other daughter, Mrs. WILLS, jumped from a window just in time to save herself from being buried in the ruins. The other occupants of the dwelling were rescued by Mr. HENRY LITZ and others, who happened to be in the neighborhood. Just as the inmates were rescued, the tumbling walls came down in a confused heap, burying all the furniture and everything else in a shapeless mass of ruins. Mrs. WILLS, in jumping from the window, injured herself somewhat, but to no serious extent. Mrs. HOOK'S loss will be very heavy, her house being valued at from $5,000 to $6,000, and her furniture, including a piano, at about $1,000.

GERMANY.

Composition of the German Parliament—Its Political and Social Complexion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, April 23, 1871.

I return once more to the topic of the German Parliament, to inform you of the manner of its composition according to parties, rank and professions. The full list of members has only quite lately been published, so it was impossible to give correct information on the subject any sooner. As it is, seven seats out of the 382 are still vacant, and the conflict of election is still raging in some of our electoral districts. One district in Berlin has still a member to return, and the Socialists are making a last desperate effort to get their favorite spokesman, Dr. TACOBY, in, but with little hope of success. Of the 375 members thus actually elected, 48 are Conservatives and 35 Liberal Conservatives; 114 are National Liberals, 43 Progressists, 28 Southern Liberals, 56 Clericals, 13 Poles, and 38 are independent members. This is so long a list of parties that I ought to add a few words of explanation. The Prussian parties in the old Chamber were numerous enough; by the present additions a foreigner must feel completely bewildered, especially if he happens to hear of any of the subdivisions, which still more multiply the catalogue. The Southern representatives justly complain of the step-motherly treatment they have experienced at the hands of the Northern party politicians. They were welcomed with an abundance of fine talk, but there the matter ended; no attempt was made to remodel the Prussian parties on a broader basis, by enlarging their views and aims. It must be borne in mind that the first article in the political creed of every Prussian, according to the authorized party programme, Liberal or Conservative, is: Prussia and supremacy, a principle that no non-Prussian can be expected voluntarily to subscribe to. Such Southerners as joined the old Prussian parties, did so very reluctantly, and as if it were against their better conviction. One portion of them, as my account shows, could not bring themselves to do so even after weeks of consideration. They at length constituted a new party, representing the heart and soul of federal views, according to each individual State, the maximum of individual freedom compatible with the welfare of the whole community, and aiming more at liberty of the subject than outward harmony of unification. Opposed to these Southern Liberals on the Liberal side are the National Liberals, still the most numerous party, as is natural after the fortunate result of the war. They place union and German supremacy above liberty, not professedly, but practically. They and the Liberal Conservatives, one hundred and forty-nine, therefore, of the entire Chamber, constitute the followers of Prince BISMARCK through thick and thin, the Conservatives pleading BISMARCK'S opinion as a ground for diverging from the views of their party proper, and the Liberals using the same plea for the same deviation from the left. The National Liberals are for a strong central Government, trusting to Prince BISMARCK for liberal concessions when that end shall have been attained; the Liberal Conservatives, on the other hand, wish as many concessions made to the Liberals as are indispensable to keep the present régime in favor. The Conservatives proper represent the Prussian Junker Party, contending for class privileges and feudalism. The Progressists are the pith and marrow of all liberalism, placing absolute right and law above expediency, and accepting no compromise against their convictions. The Clericals have been swelled to a greater number than they really represent by the refusal of other parties to remodel their programme; they have been wise enough to remodel theirs, and, as a consequence, they have gathered into their net members of all shades of opinion, no other condition being demanded than that they should be Catholics. On the whole the party has, however, a leaning toward conservatism and particularism, in both of which tendencies it is supported by the Poles, who were so uncourteously identified with the latter party by Prince BISMARCK. They made an attempt to have their province excluded from the German "Bund," as it was before 1866, though they would, of course, remain under Prussian rule. As a ground for their request they urged that "race," had been made the justification of German unification and conquest, whereas they were plainly not Germans. Prince BISMARCK rebuked them most roughly: "You were returned to vote for the Roman Catholic Church, you have, therefore, no right to propose any other matters." As a reply the Poles resolved to resign their seats, and insist on new elections, but they seem to have thought better of it, for all rumors of that sort have subsided. Of the 48 Bavarian Deputies, 27 are Liberals, 17 Catholics, 4 Independent; of the 17 Wurtemburg members 12 are Liberals, 3 Liberal Conservatives, 1 is Catholic, and 1 an Independent; of the 14 Badenese 2 are leaders of their respective parties, viz.: Bishop VON KETTELER, of the Ultramontanes, of which he is the only representative among his countrymen, and the former Minister, one ROGGENBACH, of the Southern Liberals; besides him 9 are Liberals. Of the 9 Hessian Deputies, 7 are Liberals. No less than 150 of the members are noblemen, the relation of nobles to untitled men being as three to four, a proportion far more favorable to the former than they have been able to boast for very long. Three are royal princes, 1 is a duke, 6 are princes, 66 counts, 8 junior ministers of state, 38 high civil officials, 23 landraths, and 1 prefect, 8 army officers, 12 clergymen, including a bishop, 47 judges, 42 advocates and lawyers, 15 landed proprietors, 21 civic dignitaries, 18 professors; only 20 are commercial men. There are thus no less than 167 Government officials in the assembly, besides some others that are almost as much under Government control as they. One cannot consider these figures without being struck by the wonderfully favorable result the elections have had for Government.

STEPHENS AND THE SOUTH.

The Hampton Roads Conference—The Terms Mr. Lincoln is Said to Have Proposed to the Rebels.

In an article referring to the celebrated Hampton Roads Conference, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of Friday last, says:

> "We have had the official account of what transpired in pursuance of the official instructions communicated to the Confederate Commissioners before they left Richmond. But we have had no record of what transpired to which those instructions did not relate. A number of the witnesses of that transaction, however, are yet alive, and if what we are going to state is not in accordance with the facts, they will no doubt set us right. We have our information from a gentleman of the highest respectability who had it from one of the Confederate Commissioners in person, that the single word 'Union' was written by Mr. LINCOLN at the head of a blank sheet of paper, and that the Confederate Commissioners were told to write beneath that word their own terms, and that those terms would be accepted! Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. JOHN A. CAMPBELL favored the acceptance of the terms thus offered, but having been hedged in by instructions that they were not at liberty to transgress, the last hope of the South withered with the destruction of that comparatively insignificant scrap of paper.
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> The question was not whether our pride would have been wounded, but whether our true interests would have been subserved by accepting the terms offered by Mr. LINCOLN. Subsequent events settled that question, and settled it in a manner that fully justified Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. CAMPBELL. Far better would it have been to go back under the Constitution as it then was, than to wait and be forced back under the wreck that that Constitution subsequently became. We all feel now that it would have been better, and that Mr. STEPHENS fore-knew or fore-saw at Hampton Roads, what we have been gradually learning during the seven years that have since transpired, only shows, as we said before, that although shut up in Liberty Hall by the decree of adverse circumstances, the counsels of his matured wisdom ought no more to be slighted than if he were the acknowledged leader of the whole national party.
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> Thus much we have said in explanation of what has been heretofore alleged by the *Mail*, and because it was called forth under circumstances that implied some doubt of the authenticity of the event referred to. It will be seen that we do not undertake to vouch for that authenticity, but nevertheless as we first heard of the matter several years ago as a mere *on dit* and afterward had it as delivered by one of the Commissioners to a gentleman of this city, we felt that it was one of those unwritten scraps of history, none the less true for having escaped the historic pen, which we were at liberty to use or not as we thought proper. We were not authorized to make public the name of our informant, but we presume that he has no objection to our communicating it to any doubter who may think proper to demand it."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The *Whig & Register* and the *Press & Herald* of Knoxville, Tenn., have been consolidated.

Three murderers, MARTIN WORM, PEDRO ABRIL, and VICENTE BAYONNE are to be hanged in New-Orleans on Saturday next.

There is a colt in Kansas whose fore feet are like the feet of a bear, and whose hind feet have claws like the feet of a dog.

It is estimated that the Bonnet Carré crevasse will cause an actual loss of about 5,000 hogsheads sugar and 250,000 gallons molasses.

Members of Gen. JOHN MORGAN'S command are raising money to place a monument over his grave.

Ex-Congressman AMASA COBB, late of Wisconsin, is now President of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska.

A student at Yale startled the class at recitation the other day. "What stars never set?" asked the Professor, and "Roosters!" was his prompt reply *sub voce*.

A Boston woman was sentenced to the House of Correction for six months last week for stealing coins from a dead woman's eyes. Fact.

The remains of Bishop-General POLK are to be removed from the church-yard of St. Paul's, in Augusta, Ga., where they now lie unmarked, to Louisiana, where a monument will be erected over them.

Two honest and obstinate Lewis County farmers have a lawsuit about a patch of land, worth perhaps $10, which has just been tried for the fifth time. The fees and costs incurred thus far amount to several thousand dollars.

JOHN LIGON was convicted in the Circuit Court of Carroll County, Tenn., on the 4th inst., of Kukluxing, and the jury, on which there were nine Democrats, fixed his sentence at ten years in the Penitentiary.

An Alexandria correspondent asserts that Northern visitors have cut off all the buttons on the cushions in WASHINGTON'S pew in Christ Church, and are now carrying off pieces of the stuff as relics, although buttons and stuff are both modern.

A Louisiana planter reports that his Chinamen work slow, but sure and nice. He also says that the yellow boys, as he calls them, plow very well, but cannot manage the mules, which cannot understand Chinese talk yet.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has recommended to the Legislature that telegraph companies in that State be taxed five per cent. upon their gross receipts, and that they be forbidden by law to add the tax to their tariffs.

Hon. W. N. EDWARDS, of North Carolina, who served in Congress from 1816 to 1827, is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-four years. But he is not, as a North Carolina paper asserts, the oldest living Ex-Congressman.

A Boston man, who saw no inclination on the part of the occupants of a street-car to move and give him a seat, sat down on the floor. Room was made for him then, but, as the discreet *Advertiser* cautiously says, rather late to answer the demands of true politeness.

A School of Philology is to be established at once, in connection with the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, in Yale College, embracing a two years' course of study, and to be opened to graduates of that and other American colleges.

A party of Ute Indians recently found a white man on the banks of Blue River, nearly exhausted from starvation, and, although they took him to their camp and tried to revive him, he died in a few hours. He had eaten the tops of his boots.

The ex-rebels of the South will support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency if the Democratic platform is satisfactory in what it does *not* say. That is, if the platform consists of glittering generalities, and does not in set terms pledge the party to accept the reconstruction legislation as final and irrepealable.

A correspondent who passed Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS in an Indianapolis street, recently, writes of him thus: "Under the battered hat of the genus plug, species of 1867, you notice a face that is remarkable rather than commonplace. It is a face that would cause more than a parting glance. Intelligence and benevolence are stamped upon it, and under 'that dome of thought' throbs the greatest brain among the Democratic politicians of today."

President ASA D. SMITH, of Dartmouth College, will deliver the address before the Alumni of the Yale Divinity School, at its anniversary, May 18. The Faculty of the school is to consist of the President of the College, and Drs. Bacon, Day, Harris, Hoppin, Fisher and Dwight, with whom will be associated as lecturers on special subjects President Woolsey, Prof. Noah Porter, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

The defeat of the bond-adjustment measure in Minnesota at the recent special election moves the St. Paul *Pioneer*, a Democratic paper, to say that although it is not pleasant, candor compels the confession that there is not a debt-paying spirit among the majority of the people, or, if there is, it has a certain manner of contemptuous expression at which creditors may well take offense, and which, if the debtors had been citizens or corporations or counties, would have been long ago responded to by a legal process.

The tone of the Kentucky Democratic resolutions disappoints the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It says: "There is not that snap and fire in them we looked for, and which the times called for. In other words, they strike us as too tame; though there is this to say, that Kentucky is one of the States under the ban, and the Convention doubtless thought that Democrats at the North should be left to express deeper feeling if the occasion demanded. What the resolutions do express are sound. Let us wait and see if the Democratic Conventions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which meet in three and four weeks, will do better."

A California paper tells how the jury in the case of Mrs. FAIR made up its verdict, the statement being made, it is claimed, in the words of one of the jury: "During the progress of the trial not one juror spoke to his fellow-jurors of the case, and when we retired to make up a verdict no one knew anything of the opinion of his fellows. On entering the jury-room the first thing done was to cut a piece of paper into twelve pieces, and to number them from one up to twelve. These were put in a hat and drawn, and the slip drawn was the number of the juror. On these slips each juror wrote his finding in the case, and when his number was called put it into the hat. When I wrote my finding, murder in the first degree, I hardly thought there would be another such finding on any of the slips, but when the slips were all deposited and taken out and read, to my great astonishment it was found that each juror on the first and only ballot, had voted just as I had, murder in the first degree."

Yachting is looking up down East. There are now clubs at South Boston and Dorchester, Mass., and Portland, Me., and two in the City of Boston proper, all of which, with one exception, are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and to cherish well-grounded hopes of a brilliant season. The opening regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston—the principal one of these—will take place June 13. Some weeks later the Club will leave Boston upon its usual Summer cruise to the islands in Penobscot Bay, reaching Mount Desert, and, probably, extending the journey to the Grand Menan.

A Louisiana planter, one of the sufferers by the Bonnet Carré crevasse, denies that the levee, where the break occurred, had been weakened by being cut away to haul wood, sugar, or anything else, and he asserts that, so far from manifesting an indisposition to strengthen the levee, the planters and their hands worked a day and a half on it, in a vain endeavor to prevent the crevasse.

THE "WORLD" MOVES.

The Most Venal Newspaper of the Age.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, May 5, 1871.

"O that mine enemy would write a book," cried critic Solomon, referring to some dignitary between whom and himself a coldness existed. How savagely he would have reviewed it may be inferred from the repressed intensity of the remark. The New-York *World* is not Solomon, as anybody may know from looking into it, but it is a dignitary of very considerable eminence and influence. And although not a book it is a newspaper, which answers all the purposes of a library. Indeed, it is both book and library to a very wide circle of people whose limited abilities or opportunities have prevented them from getting beyond the primers of political instruction. While, therefore, it cannot be said that it adds anything to the general stock of human knowledge, it is not the less to be complimented and encouraged for the patient and assiduous way in which it performs its thankless drudgery of teaching obtuse yokels their letters. But the *World* keeps a diary, and is not always quite certain of its own mind, or, rather we should say that while its opinions are quite positive and assured in one direction today, they are just as likely to be equally positive and assured in an opposite direction to-morrow. There can be no doubt of its sincerity; neither, unfortunately, can there be any question of its fickleness. It is very ardent, while the fit is on it; but its moods are more inconstant than the moon. Hence its diary is chameleon-hued, and presents the most curious jumble of conflicting ideas of which it is possible to conceive. A few days ago, in the course of an article accusatory of the Republican Party, and laudatory of the men who administer the municipal affairs of New-York, it said:

> "Judas Iscariot was an apostle so long as the cause involved no personal peril, and secured him the bearing of a bag plethoric with contributions of the faithful."

This true and pertinent utterance has induced the *Times* of that city—which is cognizant of its peculiar liability to sudden changes of view—to look into the diary of which we have spoken, under the impression that its present doctrines clashed with the sentiments which it expressed twelve months since. And well have the revelations rewarded the search. It is the funniest thing in the world to read how the diary declares that to be white now which was black then, sweet of breath now which was fetid with foulness, then humane and tender now which was tyrannous and heartless then, compact of virtue now which was all built of vileness then—and so on through all the wide range of diverse comparison, until oppugnance becomes impossibility. The *Times* prints a column of extracts from the files of its contemporary, written exactly a year ago. In these extracts the entire journalistic batteries are brought to bear upon the men whom it now defends at the point of the sword. Grape, canister, shrapnel, round-shot and shell are poured upon them in such volleying wrath as never was witnessed upon battle-field since the first mankind learned to quarrel. To read them is like witnessing the discharge of a park of horrid mitrailleuse. "Treachery," "rascality," "dishonesty," "plundering," "corruption," "rapacity," "creatures," "tools," "despotism of thieves and robbers"—who would have thought that the artillerists of such a cannonade would have gone over to the very enemy at which they hurled these ferocious rhetorical combustibles, and have sworn that they were the noblest fellows in the varsal world? But so it is. *Caliban* has become *Ariel*. The witches have been transformed into fairies, and all is enchanted ground. Three hundred years ago SHAKESPEARE said of something that it

> —"Soldered close impossibilities,
> And made them kiss."

This something is in great use and demand in the world, and it is reported that the subjects of this marvelous metamorphosis have plenty of it.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, May 6.

The NEW-YORK TIMES goes for the New-York *World* in a way slightly unpleasant to the Democratic organ. Of late the *World* has been the subservient tool of the Tammany Ring. It has practically sold itself to that corrupt faction. The Tammany Ring is ostensibly ambitious only to rule the City and County of New-York. To do this it must keep possession of the State which it has temporarily gained through the aid of the Democratic Party and the obedience to its behests of Gov. HOFFMAN. The Ring has, however, another object in view, and to accomplish it no means of corruption are left untried. Its prime object is the control of the Democratic Party, the overthrow of the Republicans and the eventual management of the General Government. So long as it confined its efforts to the destruction of peace and order in New-York, it was a matter of less moment to outsiders. Now that it has in numerous ways signified its determination to ruin the whole country, it becomes an object of interest to Americans everywhere. The TIMES has been unsparing in its exposure of Tammany corruption, and to that paper more than to any other are the people indebted for a true account of the character and plans of the organization run by TWEED, SWEENY & Co. April 5, 1870, the *World* said editorially that Mayor HALL was the servile tool of TWEED, the creature, ally and tool of the corrupt Ring. In its issue of April 4, 1870, the *World* said that TWEED and SWEENY had swindled the City out of thousands of dollars, and that the people had no rights which these men regarded. It called TWEED a traitor to the City, in its issue of March 28, 1870. The TIMES gives a full column of such extracts from the columns of the *World* before it was bought up to do TWEED'S dirty work. Such is the character given by a Democratic journal of the men who today stand at the head of the Democracy of New-York, and through them control the Democratic Party. TWEED has already made his arrangements to have a hand in political affairs in the West, and it is reported that he has furnished means to several Democratic politicians and newspapers, to be used in putting forward certain candidates known to be useful to the Tammany Ring. A Democratic victory in a Western State this Fall will be a triumph of Tammany politicians, and advantage of it will be taken to place the nation under the political control of a set of men who have not only bled New-York to the tune of millions of dollars annually, but have added $10,000,000 to the debt of the City within a year. Are the people ready to fall into the clutches of the rapacious horde who thrive by bribery and corruption?

Words of Advice to the Benevolent.

The Secretary of the City Mission, Mr LEWIS E. JACKSON, furnishes the following general directions to the benevolent in treating appeals for aid:

If you meet with persons in distress, refer them to the Ward City Missionary or Poor Visitor, who will investigate each case and dispose of it according to its merits. A list of City Missionaries may be found at head-quarters, No. 30 Bible House, and at the various mission stations around the City; and a list of poor visitors may be found at No. 39 Bible House. If you see a homeless, innocent young girl, direct her to the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 53 St. Mark's-place. If there is a poor, friendless boy, who would like a good place in the country, put him on the way to the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, or the Juvenile Asylum, No. 61 West Thirteenth-street.

A sober, decent man, a stranger, without money or means, may find a bed and a breakfast at the Stranger's Rest, No. 510 Pearl-street.

If you learn of sickness in your neighborhood, call or send word to the dispensary. There are twenty of these institutions scattered over the City. If a father or mother of a poor family be taken away, and the surviving parent needs a place for the children, there is the Half-Orphan Asylum, No. 65 West Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. If children are deprived of both parents, there is the Leake and Watts Orphan House and the Bloomingdale Asylum open to them. The beggar, the vagrant and the indolent should be directed to No. 66 Third-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, that they may find admission to the public institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities. Men and women looking for employment should be sent to the Free Labor Bureau, No. 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway. Children found roaming the streets should be led into some of the industrial schools found in all the poorer quarters. A list of these schools may be found at No. 19 East Fourth-street, and at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street. There are in our City homes for aged men and women, homes for fallen women, refuges and asylums for boys and girls; in eed, a careful examination of the list of societies in the City Directory will show you that there is hardly any class of persons, or any form of suffering, or any condition of want, that is not recognized and cared for, in one way other. All nationalities and all creeds are represented in the catalogue of benevolent organizations, and each applicant for relief may be properly referred to that to which he claims to belong.

Applications are not unfrequently made at unreasonable times and hours by professedly homeless, needy persons for immediate relief or for money to procure lodgings for the night. If such persons are unknown they should be sent to the nearest Police-station, where they will be taken care of.

As to the charitable societies, who are making collections in the community, their agents are always furnished with a certificate of authorization properly attested.

If neither society nor officers are known to the person applied to, the application may very properly be declined, at least, until information can be obtained. Every citizen must be the judge of the character of the object he is asked to aid, and time should be taken by him properly to investigate the merit of any new application. There are societies and institutions in every department of charitable effort, long known, and well established, that can readily be found and appealed to, in case of uncertainty or doubt. And there are among our responsible business men, many who are thoroughly posted on all the philanthropic movements of the day, who can quickly satisfy any candid inquirer as to the standing and value of any of them.

BASE-BALL.

The Boston Club Chicagoing the Atlantics.

Despite the chilly, blustering north-west wind which prevailed yesterday, and which rendered it anything but pleasant for field sports, either for players or spectators, fully 1,000 spectators gathered on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, to witness the first match between the now-noted Boston nine and the newly-reconstructed Atlantics. The comparatively poor display made by the Boston nine in their game with the Olympics at Washington led many to suppose that the Atlantics would give them quite a hard tussle to win a ball from them, as the Atlantics have certainly got together a nine the majority of whom are good players, lacking but practice and judicious training to excel. Hence considerable interest was taken in the match. But what with the windy weather, which materially interfered with good fielding, but more particularly owing to the miserable display of pitching made by the Atlantic pitcher, the contest became one almost tedious in its monotony, and certainly devoid of interest as a trial of skill between the two, not to mention it as a display of the attractive features of the national game.

The game opened with the Bostons at the bat, and though they did not earn a run, they scored four, the pitcher of the Atlantics inaugurating a series of wildly-pitched balls, which led to bases being given on called balls, to balls passing the catcher, and to other errors, which had quite a demoralizing effect on the Atlantic players, as it offset all the good fielding shown by at least seven of the nine. To cut a long story short, the Bostons finished their last innings with a record of twenty-five runs scored, while but four were earned, while on the other side, despite several good hits, the Atlantics were unable to score a single run in the entire game, SPAULDING'S accurate and strategic delivery of the ball, finely supported as it was in the field, making it almost impossible to secure a base, much less to score a run. The Boston nine finding their task a comparatively easy one, did not play with the spirit they would have done had they been more effectually opposed. They, however, made some fine displays in the field, two double plays, in which HARRY and GEORGE WRIGHT were prominent actors, being specially noteworthy. On the Atlantic side, CHAPMAN and JAS. HALL bore off the honors in the field, and REMSEN and KENNY at the bat, CHAPMAN playing finely at first base. The game was satisfactorily umpired, and but for its one-sided character would have been interesting. On Wednesday, the Atlantics are to play their old adversaries, the Philadelphia Athletics, and under the circumstances of the poor display made by MCCORMACK, there will probably be a change in the nine, CHAPMAN going in to pitch, DEHLMAN at first base, and MCCORMACK in the field, for the latter is a good batsman and fielder, if not a first-class pitcher. The appended score gives the full details of the contest:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	3	3	1	6	Chapman, 1st b.	0	0	16	0
Barnes, 2d b.	3	3	3	2	Remsen, l. f.	0	2	2	0
Birdsall, r. f.	3	2	2	0	Dehlman, c. f.	0	1	2	0
McVey, c.	3	2	1	2	J. Hall, s. s.	0	1	0	7
H. Wright, c. f.	3	3	1	1	McDonald, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Gould, 1st b.	3	2	12	1	Kenny, 3d b.	0	2	1	6
Schafer, 3d b.	3	4	1	3	Bunning, c.	0	0	5	1
Cone, l. f.	3	1	3	0	McCormack, p.	0	1	0	1
Spaulding, p.	4	3	2	1	Carney, 2d b.	0	0	4	3
Total	25	22	27	15	Total	0	6	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	4	1	2	2	2	6	0	1	7	—25
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire, Mr. TILTON, of the Athletic Club, of Brooklyn.

Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

First base by errors—Boston 6 times, Atlantic 1 time.

Runs earned—Boston 4, Atlantic 0.

Double plays by H. WRIGHT and GOULD, and G. WRIGHT and BARNES.

Mutual vs. Silver Star Juniors.

The Mutuals had a lively little practice game with the crack junior players of the Silver Star Club yesterday on the Union Grounds, and they found the boys quite a tough little party to dispose of, as the appended score of the runs each innings shows:

Mutual	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	2	2	—16
Silver Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Putting the professional Mutuals out in five innings for two runs is something no club has done yet this season. To-morrow the Mutuals are to play the Yale Club in New-Haven.

Athletic vs. Eckford.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, are to arrive on the 1 P. M. train from Philadelphia today, and this afternoon they are to play the Eckford "Yellow Stockings" on the Union Grounds. A good game is anticipated, and a fine display of the beauties of the game. This is not one of the championship series, as the Eckfords have not entered the regular arena of championship contests this season, but it will nevertheless be a game well worth witnessing.

New-York Law Institute Election.

The following officers of the New-York Law Institute were elected yesterday: President, Charles O'Conor; First Vice-President, Charles Tracy; Second Vice-President, Henry A. Cram; Third Vice-President, Samuel Blatchford; Treasurer, Edward H. Owen; Recording Secretary, Joseph S. Bosworth; Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin D. Silliman; Librarian and Assistant Treasurer, Aaron J. Vanderpoel; Library Committee—Edmund Terry, Lewis S. Thomas, Stephen P. Nash, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Edward Paterson, James C. Carter, William Watson, Thomas M. North; Committee on Jurisprudence—Wm. M. Evarts, Benjamin V. Abbott, Edwin W. Stoughton, John E. Burrill, Charles F. Stone, Enoch L. Fancher, Edmund Wetmore; Committee on Censorship—Erastus C. Benedict, Charles F. Southmayd, John McKeon, John W. Edmonds, Benjamin T. Kissam, Henry D. Sedgwick, Everett P. Wheeler, James C. Carter, Montgomery H. Throop.

Annual Meeting of the Dramatic Fund Association.

At the annual meeting of the American Dramatic Fund Association, at No. 842 Broadway, yesterday, reports were presented showing the expenses for the past year to be as follows: Annuities, $1,888 64; widows' allowances, $909 09; sick allowances, $266 50; funeral expenses, $250; office expenses, $83 50; rent, $264; printing, $28; to the trustees for investment, $300; salaries, $8,021: total expenses, $4,801 88. The Association has a balance of $1,005 22, exclusive of the investments, which amount to $50,000 in six per cent. United States bonds. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, S. L. M. Barlow; Trustees, D. Kingsland, A. Oakey Hall, James Bryce, W. R. Travers, Edwin Booth; Treasurer, C. K. Mason; Secretary, C. S. Bernard; Directors, W. Davidge, F. Chippendale, N. B. Clarke, J. Moore, H. J. Howard, J. G. Gilbert, Theodore Moss, J. H. Stoddart, H. Isherwood, J. W. Wallack, D. C. Anderson, John Brougham, Reynolds, Harkins, Lanagan.

Methodist Preachers' Meeting—Church Discipline.

At the meeting at the Methodist Mission Rooms, yesterday, "Church Discipline" was discussed by Rev. WM. T. HILL, of the South Third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg. He held that many of the rules of discipline were of such a nature that they could not be literally carried into effect. He avowed himself a warm advocate of a broad but judicious generosity in dealing with those who, not being impeccable, laid themselves under disciplinary regulations. Mr. HILL was attentively listened to, but the members present at the meeting seem to think the matter open to still more argument.

Gen. Sheridan Expected Today.

Gen. SHERIDAN left London Saturday, April 29, on the Cunard steamer *Russia*, and is expected to arrive this afternoon. The United States steamer *Bronx*, Capt. CONSTABLE, has been ordered to meet the *Russia* off Sandy Hook. A large number of the General's friends will accompany the *Bronx*.

Brooklyn Aldermen—The Expense of Street Cleaning—Overriding a Veto of the Mayor.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH sent a message to the Brooklyn Aldermen, yesterday, urging an investigation of the management of the Street-cleaning Department in the Water Board. The appropriation for the work, he states, is $150,000 per annum; but $90,000 has been already expended, and everything leads to the belief that, unless there is a change in the mode of action, there will be a large deficiency. The matter was referred. The petition of the Water Department for $229,960 to defray the expenses of the department for the ensuing year was granted.

A resolution was passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, pledging the city to repay all assessments to citizens living on streets now being contested, if the said assessments be held by the Courts to be illegal. By this means it is expected that the $2,000,000 now due the city, but of which it is deprived by reason of the contests referred to, will be got into the Treasury.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Successful Launching of the Second Caisson—A Lively Time—Two Men Thrown Overboard—Boat Nearly Swamped.

Long before eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday, thousands assembled at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, to witness the launching of the caisson of the East River Bridge, (New-York side.) The steamer *Dakota*, which lay alongside, was crowded to its utmost extent, while every available inch of the piers at either side of the slip was occupied. Even the roof of the coal shed of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was resorted to for a view of the proceedings.

The caisson itself had on board 200 or 300, many of them ladies. Among those on board were Commissioner Briggs, Police Department; Mr. Campbell, Chief of Police; District-Attorney Morris, Col. Roebling and Mrs. Roebling, Col. Webb, Mr. Collingwood, Col. Paine, Horatio Allen, W. C. Kingsley and Mrs. Kingsley, Gen. Slocum, Mrs. Matthew Wilson, Miss Lotty Kelly, Mr. Vanandam, J. Stranahan, J. A. Prentice, Mr. Quentard, Hon. J. W. Hunter and Miss Hunter, County Treasurer Gardener, Alderman Boggs, the Misses Chase, J. C. Courtney, Col. Adams, Mathew Wilson, Thomas J. Douglass, Capt. McGinn.

The following tugs were attached to the caisson to increase the momentum if found necessary: *V. Segmon, Ida L. Tebo, Nogus, Seth Low, Thomas Cornell, N. B. Starbuck* and *Wm. Zittmar*.

At 10:40 o'clock precisely Capt. MCGINN gave the signal for striking the wedges and rows of blocking from under the caisson, when it glided down into the river. So rapidly and so successfully did it do so that those on board were not aware that the huge monster was in motion until the cheers of the assembled thousands, who lined the piers at either side, announced the fact. On, on it went, threatening destruction to the boats in its immediate vicinity. Many of the tugs had a narrow escape from being swamped, their keels having actually reached an even line with the top of the caisson. A young man named SMITH was thrown out of a small boat, and had a narrow escape. He fortunately got off with a cold bath, and was hauled in by the other occupants of the boat. Another man on board the tug *Zittmar* nearly met the same fate, but he clung to the side of the boat until assistance reached him. Altogether the scene was very exciting for a few minutes, or moments rather, when the water was displaced by the launch of the caisson, heaving the powerful tug-boats to the surface.

The caisson was then moored to the pier, where it remained until this morning at 5 o'clock, when it was towed to the pier at the foot of Oliver-street, Williamsburgh, to be kept there until the 1st of July next. Seven additional courses of timber are to be laid on before it is taken to its final destination near Catherine-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

At the New Court-House, City of New-York.

Nos.
104—Boire vs. Chassin.
106—Moore vs. Hamilton.
107—Norton vs. Lord.
108—Meilick vs. Knox.
114—Graves vs. Contant.
115—Smith vs. Independent Line of Tel.
116—Sands vs. Graves.
117—Smith vs. O'Linda.

Nos.
13—Corning vs. Troy Iron and Nail Factory.
16—Delahanty vs. Seaman.
21—Pratt vs. Chase.
23—Kavanaugh vs. Beckwith.
26—Farmally vs. Nostrand.
110—Lynch vs. Johnston.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
268—Osgood vs. McKnight.
142—Claflin vs. Fitzgerald.
330—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Ingalls.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
32—Western Bank of Scotland vs. Wilson.
306½—Reeves vs. McKenzie.
334—Smith vs. Caldwell.
90½—Casanova vs. Valle.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.

58—Cook vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Banking Co.
228—Coleman vs. Boston.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
1074—Walsh vs. Sexton.
28—Roe vs. Allare.
36—Roome vs. Myers.
156—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
1474—Horn vs. V. M. L. Ins. Co.
176—Ely vs. Connor.
216½—— vs. ——.
1090—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
12—Mappin vs. Mortimer.
3—Tuttle vs. Sackett.

No.
7—Adams vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of City of New-York.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
73—Norton vs. Stanton and Drew.
56—Knower vs. Caldwell.
109—Page vs. McDonald.
100—Sandford vs. McGay.
131—Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.
133—Lewis vs. Fruend.
134—Molu vs. Lawrence.
135—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.
136—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.
138—Hognet vs. Neusbaum.
80—Duncan vs. Butterfield.
142—McMulkin vs. Bates.
143—Poyne vs. Balck.
144—Davis vs. Balch.
145—Faber vs. Hovey.

Nos.
146—Hasring vs. Stevenson.
148—Kahn vs. Brown.
149—Spring vs. Hubbard.
150—Olmstead vs. Greenby.
152—Calenburg vs. Trautman.
154—N. J. Steam-boat Co. vs. N. Y. and Troy Steam-boat Co.
155—Friedberger vs. Balch.
156—Same vs. Same.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.
159—Cutter vs. Myers.
101—Hartt vs. Wolff.
101½—Same vs. Same.
69—Evans vs. O'Brien.
247—Cook vs. Campbell.
114—King vs. Knapp.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
351—Baets vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
565—McGown vs. Herrick.
601—Miller vs. Gilhooley.
591—Fischer vs. Bishop.
689—Chester vs. Dow.
769—Dusenbury vs. Leland.
771—Van Horten vs. Novelty Iron-Works.
773—Boyd vs. Goegehan.

Nos.
775—Kretschmann vs. Willeman.
779—Gridley vs. Elmore.
781—Sweezey vs. Krane.
783—Murphy vs. Sharpe.
785—Flyenheimer vs. Gibbons.
789—Blank vs. Marx.
795—James Fisk, Jr., vs. Gray.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
644—Schilbeck vs. Nottback.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
664—Hoffman vs. Seton.
576—Justoh vs. N. Bank of Commonwealth.
254—Frank vs. Hartt.
630—LaBurt vs. McCarthy.
686—Braggotti vs. Poppe.
688—Steese vs. Dwight.

Nos.
692—DeNove vs. Patrie.
694—DeNoue vs. Reni.
698—Sherman vs. Bowman.
708—Hirschsohn vs. Hamburg American Packet Co.
702—Stafford vs. Learny.
704—Chovitek vs. Miller.
706—Morris vs. McHenry.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
159½—Townsend vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
430—Swan vs. Peake.
68—McCauley vs. Gaus.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
954—Waterlow vs. Taylor.
735—King vs. Beaumont.
944—Archer vs. Elkins.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
61—Kuhl vs. Mayer.
673—Austin vs. Leech.
961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
962—Vosburgh vs. Brewster.
737—O'Kane vs. O'Sullivan.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfel.
229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5247—Samuels vs. Harris.
5464—Bergman vs. Watts.
5465—Brandt vs. Watts.
6415—Discoway vs. Steele.
5634—Devlin vs. Carlin.
5101—Wyckoff vs. Martin.
5523—Bremen vs. Ockershauser.

Nos.
——Hers vs. Stuttmatter.
5664—O'Brien vs. Donohue.
5510—Clark vs. Parker.
5446—Marks vs. Pullman.
——Vester vs. Steinele.
5677—Judd vs. Beeman.
5677½—Schiancuff vs. Lax.
5678—Leslie vs. Davison.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5345—Rowell vs. Rushton.
5554—Machado vs. Rapp.
5598—Parmlee vs. McCaldin.
5684—Allen vs. Gifford.
5686—Lediard vs. Henlin.
5687—Hinrick vs. Bongtarf.
5688—Damberger vs. Mers.

Nos.
5690—Dunning vs. Stigch.
5692—Schult vs. Hall.
5693—Cohen vs. Rullman.
5696—Dahlgreen vs. Fredicker.
5697—Heyman vs. Hecht.
5698—Ashman vs. Bass.
5699—Behrman vs. Kahrs.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6381—Benedict vs. Heymann.
6290—Stewart vs. Kellogg.
6353—Wies vs. Beh.
6355—Jackson vs. Echeria.

Nos.
6356—Riley vs. Bunn.
6383—Sprague vs. Post.
6416—Sarner vs. Wolff.
6417—Clarkson vs. Foehl.
5572—Cleveland vs. Hull.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Martin; murder.
2—The People vs. Charles Courtney; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. John Gans; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. William Sachs; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Christopher F. Mullin; grand larceny.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Thomas Green and Lewis Berge; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Rogers; disorderly house.
8—The People vs. Annie Schultz; disorderly house.
9—The People vs. Mary Van Riper; disorderly house.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
3—Dayton vs. Robbins.
18—Schafer vs. Spetzer.
35—Payne vs. Kolle.
48—Von Sicklen vs. Kolle.
36—Rosenhaul vs. Schaffer.
67—Schaffer vs. Hartmiller.
82—Dourk vs. Eichhorn.

Nos.
99—Holden vs. Hutchinson.
115—Kelly vs. Winziger.
126—Newman vs. Schaun.
136—Hunt vs. Drew.
156—Piper vs. Walton.
166—Duryea vs. Schafer.
5—Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ins. Co.

NEW-YORK STATE SUPREME COURT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 8.—The Day Calendar for to-morrow at the General Term of the Supreme Court is as follows: Nos. 96, 97, 98, 14, 108, 117, 121, 123, 129, 130 and 132.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CASE.

The United States vs. Westray, Gilbes & Hardcastle.—This was an action instituted to recover duties on a warehouse bond on an importation of rice. In 1864 the defendants imported a quantity of rice, and entered the same in bond, and gave the usual warehouse bond, conditioned to pay the sum of $12,594 90 on the amount of duties fixed by the law. The merchants claimed that this was "uncleared rice," and, as such, was liable to a duty of only two cents per pound, which was paid by them on withdrawal. The Collector subsequently liquidated this merchandise as "cleared rice," and without giving notice to the merchants instituted this proceeding to recover a half cent a pound more, on the ground that "cleared rice," by the Tariff act of 1864, paid two and a half cents per pound. The defendant offered to prove that the rice was uncleared, but the counsel for the Government objected on the plea that by the fourteenth section of the Tariff act of 1864 the liquidation of the Collector was final and conclusive unless the merchants protested and appeared within the time specified in the act. On behalf of the defendants Mr. Ethan Allen argued that the section mentioned applied only to suits brought by the merchants against the Collector to recover duties after payment had been made, and did not apply to a case where the Government was first suing upon the bond. Judge BENEDICT held that no notice of liquidation was called for, and that the liquidation of the Collector fixed the amount of duty which the merchants must pay, and against this liquidation he could interpose no defense as to the character of the goods. By direction of the Court, the jury returned a verdict for the Government in the sum of $3,127. The question herein decided is considered a very important one, as affecting the rights of merchants generally. It is understood that an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court at Washington.

OYER AND TERMINER—MAY 8.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The following criminals were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

Thomas Williams, burglary; two years and six months in Penitentiary.

John W. Cudney, larceny; House of Refuge.

Jane Conkling, petit larceny; House of Refuge six months.

William Connolly, larceny; acquitted.

Eugene Glass, attempt at larceny; one year in State Prison.

Narcisco Ganzales, carrying concealed weapon; one year in Penitentiary.

John McKonigle, burglary in the third degree; two years and six months in Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 8.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

CARELESS DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

George Sloane vs. William Elmer.—On the 21st of August, 1867, the plaintiff's wife and son, seated in a one-horse light-wagon, were at rest with other wagons on the knoll in the Central Park. While so at rest, the carriage of defendant, with several ladies and the driver, drove up behind, ran into plaintiff's wagon and overturned it, throwing plaintiff's wife and son to the ground. The result of this collision was that Mrs. Sloane sustained injuries on the face arm and body, which rendered her insensible for several minutes, and confined her to her room under medical treatment for six weeks; plaintiff's son sustained injuries of the knee and face which laid him up for two weeks, beside having his clothes torn and rendered useless by reason of his having been dragged some distance on the gravel walk; the wagon was broken, and the horse injured to such an extent as to render him subsequently unserviceable as a driving horse. Plaintiff's entire claim for damages, including those to his wife, son, wagon and horse, were laid at $10,000. The defense, in addition to a general denial of carelessness, on the part of defendant, was his want of ownership. On this point the testimony was that before the accident the horses and carriage, which belonged to defendant's son, were sold by such son to his sister for $1,500, and that at the time of the accident the latter was owner.

The case is still on.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; T. C. Eldridge for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 8.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A RECOGNITION OF AGENCY?

Franz Morris vs. George Ganez.—The plaintiff sues to recover $460 in Prussian bank notes, or its value, claimed to have been deposited with a clerk of defendant. It appeared in evidence that the first time plaintiff called at the office of defendant, who is a German banker in Chambers-street, he found there one Boreman, who appeared as the recognized clerk of defendant. Subsequently plaintiff called to make his deposit and there found Boreman again, who appeared to be acting still as clerk, and to whom he handed the money. It turned out that in the interval, between the two visits of plaintiff, Boreman had been discharged from the employment of defendant, but with the latter's permission had frequented the office for the purpose of writing his letters, &c., and only in this way did he happen to be in the office when plaintiff gave him the money. The amount deposited by plaintiff never had been paid over to defendant, but, nevertheless, plaintiff sought to hold defendant responsible. On behalf of plaintiff, it was proven that he received a receipt for his money in Boreman's handwriting on one of the receipt-heads of the defendant. The Judge charged that notwithstanding Boreman was not in defendant's employment, yet if he (defendant) permitted him to be in his office, and to receive customers and answer their questions, as though employed by him, defendant was liable for his acts under the circumstances. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the value of his deposit, being $296 11 in gold.

Egan and Gross for plaintiff; G. Goepp for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Pratt.

THE WATER BOARD AND MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

On Wednesday last Judge PRATT, on motion of Corporation Counsel De Witt, issued an order requiring Mayor Kalbfleisch to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be granted compelling him to sign bonds to the amount of $100,000, to be used by the Water Board of Brooklyn for the construction of a reservoir in Hempstead Valley. In answer to that order the Mayor appeared in Court yesterday morning, and through his counsel, Edgar M. Cullen, presented the following affidavit:

Martin Kalbfleisch, being duly sworn says that he is the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. That deponent, when he was applied to to sign the $100,000 of bonds mentioned in the affidavit of the relator, made inquiry of the Board of Water Commissioners of the indebtedness incurred and being incurred for the reservoir mentioned in said affidavit, and was informed it was the sum of about $30,000, which statement deponent believes to be true. That no other expenditures on account of said work can be incurred until the city acquires title to the lands on which said reservoir is to be constructed. That title is now being acquired by commission. That no hearing has been had before said Commissioners, and that some time must necessarily elapse before any money will be required to pay for said lands. That when asked to sign $100,000 in amount of bonds as set forth in the affidavit of relator, deponent declined to sign such amount, but offered to sign $40,000 in amount thereof, which amount deponent has since signed. That the market value of said bonds and the sum that they will realize is at least the sum of $37,200. That the deponent at all times has been, and now is, ready and willing to sign all the bonds which may be necessary to pay for any indebtedness incurred on said work or which may be incurring, and for all incidental expenses, and to sign the same in time so that same may be sold for the purposes aforesaid. That said Water Board have given deponent no other statement concerning the expenses already accrued on those which will be incurred in a short time thus aforesaid.

Mr. Winchester Britton argued the case at length for the Water Board, after which the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 8.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

RAILROAD INJURY.

Julia Quinlan vs. The Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover $10,000 for alleged injuries claimed to have been sustained by plaintiff through the carelessness of defendants' servant. The story of plaintiff was, that while riding in a Sixth-avenue car, standing up, a team of horses belonging to another car of defendants came in collision with the car in which plaintiff was riding, causing such a concussion as to produce injuries to her spinal column, from which she still suffers. The defense was that the team became unmanageable and ran away, without any fault of the driver; and, that no such injuries were sustained by plaintiff as those claimed on her behalf. The testimony was chiefly medical; one physician testifying that immediately after the accident he visited the plaintiff, professionally, and found then no vindication of the injury complained of, while others testified that subsequently, and at the present time, the results of the injury were frequently and seriously apparent. During the trial plaintiff was taken quite ill, and at the hour of adjournment was scarcely in a condition to be removed.

The case is still on.

Culver & Wright for plaintiff, Waldo Hutchins for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 8.

By Judge Jones.

Fred. Brodie vs. Thomas Clark and Bartholomew W. McDonough; motion for a reference granted, with $10, costs, and cause referred to John C. Bushnell to hear and determine.

By Judge McCunn.

Marks vs. Anderson; order granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Fred. Brodie vs. Thomas Clark et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—MAY 8.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kornemann vs. Daycroft; motion granted.

Porellada vs. Eneas; motion denied.

THE ERIE FIGHT.

Further Investigation in Regard to the Convertible Bonds—Increasing Interest in the Litigation—The Examination of Jay Gould Resumed.

Yesterday KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, resumed the investigation into the disposition of the 6,054 shares of Erie Railroad stock, the property of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English shareholders of the claim, which they allege they were robbed of by JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and the Directors of the Company. JAY GOULD was placed on the stand, and gave his evidence in a tone that was all but inaudible. His evidence was directed chiefly to the circumstances in connection with the issue of the two convertible bonds, and the 30,000 shares of new stock, and developed some interesting facts in regard to the general administration of the Erie Railroad. At 1 o'clock Messrs. BEACH, LANE and MORGAN appeared on behalf of the Erie Railroad Company, and Messrs. SOUTHMAYD and TWEED for HEATH and RAPHAEL.

JUSTIN D. WHITE was recalled and testified: I have now here the check-books of the Erie Railway Company in use in December and January; the amount of $110,000 which appears on the check-book as a loan from WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH, on the 3d of January, was, as stated therein, deposited in the Marine Bank on that date; $30,000 received from the same firm, on the 29th of December, was similarly disposed of, and $220,000 received the ensuing day was deposited in the Tenth National Bank. The witness enumerated several other large sums of money received from this firm by the Erie Railway Company during the same month, and stated that an arrangement had been entered into with the Tenth National Bank by which the Company was to keep standing balance of $30,000 in that bank, and was not to draw against that sum.

An examination of the statement prepared by Mr. GIOVANNI MERRESINI, the auditor of the Company, showed that in December last the sundries debtor to cash stood thus: $4,467,521 95; cash debtor to sundries, $4,208,124 58. In January, 1871, sundries debtor to cash stood $695,685 85; cash debtor to sundries for the same period, $1,712,041 08.

JAY GOULD was then examined, and in reply to Mr. SOUTHMAYD, testified: I produce a copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad Company.

Q.—Do you recollect the circumstances connected with the issue of two convertible bonds of the Company for $3,000,000 in December and January last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom were the bodies of the bonds drawn? A.—One by MORTIMER SMITH, the Assistant Secretary, and the other by F. A. LANE.

Q.—In regard to the bond for $2,000,000, was that issued in pursuance of any resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company? A.—It was issued by a resolution of the Executive Committee, in pursuance of power conferred upon them by the Board.

Q.—What is that power? A. The power of issuing convertible bonds in any great emergency; it was a general resolution authorizing that issue; I can furnish a copy of that resolution; there was no special session of the Board of Directors in regard to the issue of these two convertible bonds, but they were purely issued upon the order of the Executive Committee under the powers conferred upon them by the Board.

Q.—Do you know when the minute in regard to these convertible bonds was made by Mr. SMITH and signed by Mr. LANE? A. I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was it done at the time? A.—I don't know: I presume so.

Q.—Do you recollect ever seeing it until recently? A.—No, Sir. I recollect the meeting of the Executive Committee at which it was resolved to issue these two bonds.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Messrs. FISK, LANE, and GOULD; it was held in the President's office, and Mr. TWEED was not present; Mr. MORTIMER SMITH, the Assistant Secretary, was then absent, but I don't know where he was; I recollect the meeting of the 12th of January, 1871, at which it was resolved to issue another million of convertible bonds; Messrs. FISK, LANE, and GOULD were present; I don't remember whether the issuing of these bonds on the action of the Executive Committee was notified to the absent member, Mr. TWEED.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Mr. TWEED was consulted or knew about the issue of these bonds? A.—I reported the matter to the Board.

Q.—When did you report the matter to the Board? A.—Sometime subsequent.

Q.—How long subsequent? A.—I think it was in April.

Q.—Was that the first intimation given to the Board of Directors of the issue of these bonds? A.—That was the first official information.

Q.—What was the first unofficial information? A.—I could not say; it was generally known to the Directors.

Q.—How was it made known to the directors? A.—They knew we were in want of money and should have it by some means; I can't specify any one member of the Board whom I informed of this issue.

Q.—Can you recollect your mentioning to a single member of that Board the issue of these convertable bonds until after it was made known to the public by the developments in this suit? A.—Mr. WHITE, I think, knew of it.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—Mr. WHITE has testified he did not know anything about it; can you state he knew it? A.—I stated to Mr. WHITE, when I gave him money from time to time, that it was the proceeds of these convertible bonds.

Q.—Can you state that Mr. WHITE's evidence in this regard is incorrect? A.—About the 1st of December, when this coal strike occurred, I stated to Mr. WHITE we wanted money, and there was only one way of obtaining it; at the next meeting of the Executive Committee these bonds were resolved to be issued, and I did not tell it to Mr. WHITE supposing he understood it.

Q.—Do you recollect saying to any other member of the Board anything about the issue of these bonds? A.—I stated it to the Committee; I don't remember when that report was made, but it was after the bonds were issued; I don't remember whether it was after the fact had been divulged on these proceedings; my impression is, I told it to other members of the Board, before this investigation was instituted, but I can't say positively; I can't name any person, positively, to whom I told it, but my impression is, I mentioned it to Messrs. RAMSDALE, ELDRIDGE and THOMPSON; this impression is founded on the fact that they were members of a committee who looked over the books, in the Treasurer's department, form time to time; it was necessary to inform them of it.

Q.—When was that Committee appointed? According to the best of your knowledge was it not after the trouble grew out of this suit for the recovery of the 60,000 shares of stock and the order of the Court directing their restoration to my client? A.—I should say it was after, but before the public knew anything of the issue of these bonds.

Q.—That was the first time you mentioned this circumstance to any of these people? A.—That is the first time I remember.

The resolutions of the Executive Committee directing the issue of these two convertible bonds for $3,000,000 were handed in and recorded on the minutes.

Mr. GOULD—The issue of these convertible bonds was authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors held about the 18th of April.

Q.—Has the issue of these bonds been communicated to other members of the Board besides those whose names are signed to it? A.—I think the minutes of that meeting were read at the next meeting of the Board. I am not aware that Mr. TWEED knows of the issue of these convertible bonds; I have not seen him since the meeting.

Q.—What disposition was made of these bonds? A.—They were converted into 20,000 shares of stock; I gave the order for the conversion; the bond was issued in the morning and converted in the afternoon; the ink was no more than six hours on the bond when it was converted into stock; this conversion was made on the day of issue, the 28th of December, 1870.

Q.—Who was the owner and holder of that bond at the time it was converted? A.—I was.

Q.—Had you advanced anything to the Erie Railroad Company as a consideration for the issue of that bond, and before its conversion into stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I cannot say without looking at the items; on Dec. 16 there was advanced $61,000.

Q.—When did the Executive Committee decide to issue that stock? A.—On the 28th of December, 1870, and the $61,000 received from WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH by the Erie Railroad Company was a part of the consideration of the bond.

Q.—Were not shares of the Narraganset Steamship Company and the Jefferson Railroad Company given as collateral for that sum advanced by WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH? A.—They were not merchantable securities, but Mr. WHITE thought that WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH held them; this $60,000 is an item in their account current to this date.

Q.—How did you become the owner of that bond? A.—I bought the bonds of the Company at the market value; I advanced $60,000 on that bond; at the time this $60,000 had been lent by WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH to the Erie Railway Company there had been given as collateral security for it stock of the Narraganset Company, but I gave them up to Mr. WHITE; I bought this bond from the Company, and I agreed that of the stock which I had a right to convert under the bond, I would return to the Company any excess over the market price.

Q.—With whom did you make that bargain? A.—With the Executive Committee; I had already advanced them $60,000, and then when the bond was issued I had advanced altogether $310,000; while it remained a bond I had paid $60,000 on it, and my impression is that after I bought the bond I went down town to issue the stock, but it could not be disposed of the day it was issued; I considered when I had bought the bond I had advanced the Company $310,000.

Q.—Was it in any manner in the hands of the Erie Railway Company? A.—I consider I held it as Treasurer; my impression is that I gave Mr. WHITE an order for the advance.

Q.—Have you any recollection that you gave a voucher to the Company for this $250,000? A.—I think I did give Mr. WHITE an order; I think I telegraphed to him that I had placed that sum to the credit of WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH; the Erie Railway Company held the bond.

Q.—Who composes this firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH? A.—E. K. WILLARD, MARTIN and WM. M. TWEED, HENRY M. SMITH, and myself as special partners.

Q.—Was not your arrangement with them to raise money on the stock? A.—No; I do not know they knew of those bonds; they received stock of 20,000 shares as from me; the stock was partly made out in the name of WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH and partly in the name of WM. HEATH & CO.; I handed over all the stock certificates to WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH, to be put in the vault in the Stock Exchange until they could be sold; the bonds were converted into my individual stock; WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH did not hold the stock as collateral.

Q.—Who sold the stock? A.—I did, and the proceeds were placed to my special account.

Witness handed in accounts furnished to him by WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH in reference to this stock transaction.

Mr. GOULD—The whole of the 20,000 shares was not turned into money in three days; I had not sold the stock then.

Q.—I want to know whether the account of WILLARD, MARTIN & BEACH, representing the proceeds of two lots of 10,000 shares, was a fictitious proceeding or not. A.—The stock was not all sold on the 30th and 31st of December.

Q.—Who directed the account to be made out? A.—I gave the instructions to Mr. WILLARD; I directed him to make out the accounts showing what I had advanced, and as there had been a loss I also told them to make out an account showing that I had lost on the shares.

Q.—With whom did you make the agreement as to the bond? A.—With Mr. LANE and Mr. FISK; I had an idea in making up the account to show the Board the actual loss I made on the bond—the accounts show what I paid for the bonds; the amounts that I returned to the Erie Railway Company.

At this point of the investigation the case was adjourned to Friday next at 1 o'clock.

A Sailor Tried for Manslaughter—Acquitted for Want of Evidence.

The trial of GEORGE WOODRUFF, a sailor, on an indictment for manslaughter, occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Judge BEDFORD presided, and District-Attorney GARVIN conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was charged with having killed ELLEN SURRICK, an abandoned woman, by pushing her down a cellar at No. 328 Water-street, on the night of the 22d of November last. The evidence being of the most meagre description, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and WOODRUFF was discharged.

The Police Parade—Line of March.

Preparations are being made on an extensive scale for the Police parade on Thursday next, which, being the first affair of its kind for some years, is intended to be as imposing a pageant as it is possible to make it. The off-platoons will be in the ranks formed in three batallions, under Inspectors DILKS, WALLING and JAMESON, the whole being under the personal command of Superintendent KELSO, and preceded by the Police Commissioners in carriages. The procession will form on the Battery and commence moving at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, over the following route: Beaver-street to Broad, Broad to Wall, Wall to Broadway, Broadway and Park-row to east entrance of City Hall Park, through the Park to Broadway, thence to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, Twenty-third-street to Third-avenue, Third-avenue to Eighth-street, Eighth-street to Tompkins-square, where the force will be reviewed by the Commissioners and dismissed. At City Hall Park the procession will be reviewed by Mayor HALL; and a large number of invitations have been issued to distinguished officials and citizens to be present on the platform at that point. The list embraces all the heads of municipal departments, Congressmen, State Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Editors of the City journals, and a large number of prominent citizens. The orders for the parade will be issued today, as all the preliminaries were arranged yesterday at a conference between Superintendent KELSO, Inspectors DILKS, WALLING and JAMESON, and Drill-Captain COPELAND, who will act as Adjutant-General of the parade. It is intended that these public displays of the Police force shall hereafter be made semi-annually.

Election at the Stock Exchange.

The annual election at the New-York Stock Exchange was held yesterday, and resulted in the casting of 682 votes, of which Mr. WILLIAM B. CLARKE received 663. The other officers elected were: M. A. WHEELOCK, Chairman; B. O. WHITE, Secretary, and D. C. HAYS, Treasurer. There were several tickets run, and the scratching was so great that the canvass was not completed last evening, and the result will not be announced until today. The candidates for Vice-Chairman were: CHARLES E. BROWN, CHARLES A. MINTON and JAMES MITCHELL. It was thought probable that the latter was elected. The following names were on nearly all the tickets for Governing Committee, and the gentlemen are therefore probably elected: A. D. Williams, John D. Prince, John Ten Brook, Samuel Barton and A. A. Drake. A ticket headed "The People's Ticket" was as follows:

For President—JAY GOULD.

For Chairman—GEORGE G. BARNARD.

For Vice-Chairman—David Dudley Field. For Treasurer—James Fisk, Jr. For Secretary—Frederick A. Lane. For Governing Committee—Daniel Drew, David Groesbeck, Thomas F. Warner, Henry M. Smith, William Heath, John Chamberlain, William M. Tweed, John T. Hoffman, Edward K. Willard, Benj. F. Carver, Mansfield Lawlor Stokes.

Another Will Contest—The Estate of George Tilford, Deceased.

Proceedings were commenced before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, in another contested will case, the estate in dispute being that of GEO. TILFORD, deceased, grocer, of No. 10 Fourth-avenue. Mr. TILFORD died on the 21st of March last, aged about fifty years, leaving an estate valued at $20,000. By a will executed Feb. 15, a life interest in the estate is given to Mrs. TILFORD, after deducting two legacies amounting together to $4,000, bequeathed to an adopted daughter and a nephew respectively. After the widow's death the estate is to be divided among five nephews and nieces. The widow contests the will, claiming that the testator was of unsound mind. The two subscribing witnesses, JOHN M. VINCENT, who drew the will, and BENJAMIN BEATTYS, were examined yesterday, both of whom testified that the paper was properly executed, and that the deceased when he signed the same understood the business he was transacting. The case was then adjourned until the 18th inst. EDWIN M. DANIEL, Esq. appeared as counsel for the proponents of the will, and EDWIN JAMES and Mr. KING for contestant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	111
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	113⅛
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	109⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	68⅛
50,000	do............	68⅞
10,000	do..bet. call.	68⅛
10,000	do............	68⅞
5,000	Ga St. 7s, G.bds.	91½
4,000	Va. 6s, Reg., old	56½
5,000	S. C. State 6s, n., Jan. & July...	60¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	94½
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
5,000	Erie 4th M......	84
5,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	100½
3,000	Cen. P.Gold bds.	100¾
12,000	do.............	101
2,000	U.P. R.R.1st M.	90¾
22,000	do............	90¾
20,000	do............	90⅞
10,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. bds...bet. call.	81½
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	83¾
5,000	N.J. Cen. n. bds.	101½
5,000	M.& St. P.8s,1st.	107
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d.	70¼
3,600	C. Falls & M.1st	84
1,000	Long Dock bds.	89¾
500	C. P. & Ash. old	95
30	Cen. Nat. Bank...	108
100	Maryland C. Co...	31
100	do............	30½
200	Cons. Coal of Md..	38⅛
400	do............	38
200	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	11⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf....	17
200	do...bet. call.	17
200	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	46⅞
200	do............	46⅞
40	Mariposa Pf..b. c.	11½
100	Adams Express...	81¼
10	Am. M. U. Ex....	58
700	N. Y. C. & H. R.R	99
10	do............	99⅛
200	do...bet. call.	99
500	do..........c.	99
30000	N.Y. C. & H. Cf.	94⅛
600	Erie Railway...	24⅞
100	Erie Railway Pf...	50½
200	Harlem Railroad..	133
300	do............	132⅞
400	do............	132⅞
200	Reading Railroad.	112⅞
700	do............	112⅛
200	do....b. c..s3.	112
100	Union Pac. R. R..	33⅛
1000	Lake S. & M. So..	109⅞
800	do............	109⅞
1200	do...bet. call.	109⅞
1700	do............	109⅞
100	Mich. Cen.......	123⅞
100	Illinois Cen.....	135⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts....	128⅞
300	do............	129
400	Chic. & N. W.....	85⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. pf..	97⅞
500	do..........b3.	97⅞
50	Panama.........	54⅞
50	N. J. Cen........	108⅛
50	Chic. & R. I....b3.	115⅛
200	Tol., Wab. & W...	64⅛
45	P., F. W. & C.Gar.	99⅛
250	Del., Lack. & W..	109⅛
100	do............	109⅞
100	Boston, H. & E...	2½
20	New-Jersey.......	126⅞
80	Morris & Essex...	93⅞
200	H. & St. Jo.....b3.	104
100	H. & St. Jo. pf....	104⅞
100	Col., C. & Ind. C..	22⅞
200	do............	22⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b30........	113⅛
25,000	do.........s3.	113⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R., b3........	109
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur..s3.	115⅞
500	U. S. 5s 10-40 C..	109⅛
20,000	do.........s3.	109⅛
15,000	do............	109⅛
10,000	Tenn.St. 6s,new	68⅛
10,000	Va. 6s, R., old..	56⅛
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	61
5,000	U. Pac.R.,1st M.	90⅞
35,000	do............	91
18,000	Un. P. 7s,L.G.B.	81⅛
8,000	Un.Pac.10s, Inc.	84
5,000	Cen. ac. G. Bs..	101
100	Cons. Coal of Md..	38⅛
500	Mariposa Pref.....	11
500	W.Un.Tel.bet. call	60⅛
200	Md. Coal Co...b. c.	30½
200	Adams Ex.........	81⅛
200	U. S. Express.....	57⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	99⅛
10,000	N.Y.C. & H.Cfs.	94⅛
100	Erie Railway......	24⅛
300	do............	24⅛
200	do...bet. call.	24⅛
100	Harlem R.....b. c.	132
500	Reading R........	112⅛
400	do............	112⅛
500	do.........s3.	112⅛
500	do...bet. call.	112⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R......	123⅛
300	L.Sh.&Mich.So.R.	110⅛
130	do............	110
50	do............	109⅞
300	do....bet.call.	110
550	Panama R.........	54
100	Un. Pac. R........	33⅛
100	do............	33⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	135⅛
100	Mor. & Es. R......	93⅛
200	Han. & St. Jo. R..	104
100	C.,C.,C.&Ind.R.b3.	89⅛
100	H.&St.J.R.Pfd b3.	104⅛
100	Atlan. & Pac. Pfd.	37

MONDAY, May 8—P. M.

We compile from the last monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics, No. 8 of the series of 1871, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first eight months of the current Fiscal Year:

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO FEB. 28, 1871.

Imported in foreign goods, in gross........		$314,024,468
Re-exported out of bond, &c........		8,814,245
Total, as for United States markets....		$305,210,223
Goods in bond June 30............	$56,930,841	
Goods in bond Feb. 28............	50,552,880—	6,377,961
Foreign goods taken for consumption..		$311,588,184
Exported American produce, gold value...		271,129,161
Balance eight months..............		$40,459,023
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$50,198,089	
Exported in foreign bullion, &c..	8,047,518	
Together..........................	$58,245,607	
Less foreign, imported............	15,898,442	
Net outgo of specie...............		42,347,165
Apparent balance in favor U. States...		$1,888,142

COMPARISON WITH SAME MONTHS OF 1870.

Seven Months.	1871. Feb. 28.	1870. Feb. 28.
Goods for consumption........	$311,588,184	$270,397,305
Produce exported............	271,129,161	237,666,325
Balance exclusive of specie...	$40,459,023	$32,730,980
Net specie outgo.............	42,347,165	20,198,656
Apparent balance..........	$1,888,142*	$12,532,324

* Favor of United States.

The Foreign Trade balance, as above shown, $1,888,142 in favor of the United States, is more favorable by $10,538,568 than at the close of the seventh month of the Fiscal Year, Jan. 31, when the balance was $8,650,426 against this country, and this notwithstanding a very large consumption of Foreign Merchandise in February, amounting to $40,876,223.

The present week opens with a steady market for Gold and Exchange and the Public Funds. The last named were firm on the 5-20s at the close of the day, the May and November issues 111@111⅛ ₩ cent., the same price as Gold. The July and January issues are 113⅜ ₩ cent., which price, allowing for accrued Interest, is also equal to the par of Gold. In Exchange on London the business of the day was at firm quotations, based on the calculation that if Gold has to be shipped by the Bankers it will be in $5 and $10 pieces in place of Double Eagles, which require ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. more for Bills to make the operation profitable on the lighter weight of the Coin at the British Mint. The 60-days rate is 110⅛@110½; short sight, 110¾@110⅞ ₩ cent.

There was a little more interest manifested in the Gold Room than on Saturday, owing to the stiffness in Exchange, and the price near the close of regular dealings was 110⅞@110⅞ ₩ cent.

Money is offered with freedom by lenders both at Bank and on the Street, and the rates to the Brokers are 4@5 ₩ cent. per annum, on call loan, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on time engagements.

At the Treasury $500,000 Gold Interest was drawn on the May coupons, and $150,000 put up on Banker's orders for shipment. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the Office were $459,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were active on new Tennessees, which sold up to 68⅞ ₩ cent., and the Pacific Bonds were all firm, and the First Mortgages of the Central and the Union in demand at 101 and 91@91⅛ ₩ cent. respectively. The Railway Stocks were inclined to partial weakness through the forenoon, with buyers to a considerable amount, Lake Shore at 109⅞@109⅞ ₩ cent., but not a great deal doing in other descriptions. About 2 o'clock the general list showed a decided change for the better, and the demand, as well as prices, for the New-York and Western Roads was more spirited. Late in the day business was done in Lake Shore at 110⅛@110⅜ ₩ cent.; in Ohios at 51⅛; New-York Central, 99⅜@99⅛; Erie, 25; Union Pacific, 33⅛; Pittsburg, 130⅞@131@131⅛@132 ₩ cent.; North-west Preferred, 98; North-west Common, 85⅜; and Reading, 113. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm; Western Telegraph, 60⅛.

At 5½ P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Saturday. The Railway speculation left off firm:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s............	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862.......	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867.......	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold................	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.........	110⅛	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson..............	99	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅜	94⅜
Reading Railroad...............	112⅜	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island.........	115⅛	115⅛
North-west Common..............	85⅜	85⅜
North-west Preferred............	98⅛	98⅛
Pacific Mail...................	47	47½
St. Paul Preferred..............	81⅜	81⅜
St. Paul Common................	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore.....................	110	110⅜
Ohio and Mississippi.............	50⅜	51⅛
Toledo and Wabash..............	64⅛	65
Western Telegraph..............	59⅞	60⅛
Erie...........................	25⅛	24⅛
Union Pacific..................	33⅛	33⅜
Central Pacific Bonds............	101	101
Union Pacific Bonds..............	90⅛	91⅜
Union Land Grants...............	81⅛	82
Union Incomes...................	82⅛	85

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 8.

Gold receipts........................	$681,467 56
Gold payments........................	787,852 00
Gold balance.........................	60,563,216 55
Currency receipts....................	615,542 18
Currency payments....................	389,767 95
Currency balance.....................	7,042,800 89
Customs..............................	459,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81......	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67.........	113⅛
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81...	117	5-20 coup., '68.........	113⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	111	10-40 reg...............	108⅞
5-20 coup., '64..........	111	10-40 coup..............	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........	110⅞	6s Currency.............	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..........	67⅛	Ark. 7, L.R. & Ft.S. is.	53
Tenn. 6s, new bds......	68⅛	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O	44
Va. 6s, old............	68⅛	Ohio 6s, '81...........	104
Va. 6s, reg., old......	56	Ohio 6s, '86...........	104⅛
Georgia 6s.............	82	Ill. Canal bds, '70....	110⅛
Ga. 7s, new bds........	88	Ill. 6s, coup., '77....	100
Ga. 7s. gold bds.......	91	Ill. 6s, coup., '79....	100
N. Car. 6s, old........	47	Ill. War Loan..........	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66..	37	Ind. 6s, War Loan......	100
N. C. Special Tax......	18⅛	Ind. 5s................	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	60⅛	Mich. 6s, '78..........	99⅛
Missouri 6s............	93⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	92⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.	109
La. 6s, new F. debt....	62	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75.	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107⅛
California 7s..........	110⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100⅛
Connecticut 6s.........	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100⅛
Alabama 8s.............	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	100⅛
Arkansas 6s, funded....	54		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	92	Gt. West. 1st, '88......	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	89	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub......	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.....	82
Erie 1st Ex.............	96	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........	100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........	92⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d..........	94⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........	87	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......	102
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.......	85⅛	Morris & Essex 1st......	100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.......	82	Morris and Essex 2d.....	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	102⅛
Harlem 1st 7s...........	102	N. J. Cen. new bds......	101⅛
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s....	88	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st...	104⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.....	92	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d....	99
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.....	89	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d....	95
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.......	96	Clev. & P. Con. S. F....	91
M.S.&N.I.S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......	99⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo....	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.......	96
Cen. Pac. bds...........	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F........	99
Union Pac. 1st bds......	91⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........	103
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.....	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st........	100
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.....	84⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st...	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75..	105	Peninsula bds...........	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st........	98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st....	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf......	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	106⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.....	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st.......	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st........	96⅛	M. & St. P. I. & M. D...	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.....	101⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d........	88
Del., Lack. & W. 1st....	99	Chi. & Mil. 1st.........	93
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.....	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st...	86⅛
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.......	93⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d....	70
Tol. & W. 2d............	89	Tol., P. & W., E. D.....	89⅛
Tol. & W. Eq. bds.......	80⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.....	87⅛
Tol. & W. Con. Conv.....	85⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d........	73⅛
Han. & Naples 1st.......	83	Cedar Falls & M. 1st....	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York...............	136	Market.................	127
Manhattan..............	153	Nassau.................	x106
Merchants'.............	117	St. Nicholas...........	117
Mechanics'.............	135	Commonwealth...........	92
America................	150	Park...................	160
City...................	225	Central National.......	108
Phenix.................	110	Fourth National........	111⅛
North River............	97	Ninth National.........	114
Tradesmen's............	155	Tenth National.........	120
Fulton.................	155	Gold Exchange..........	75
Greenwich..............	230	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'..	147	Del. & Hudson Canal...	119
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Pennsylvania Coal......	218
Gallatin National......	116	Maryland Coal Co.......	30
Merchants' Exchange..	102½	American Coal..........	51
Seventh Ward...........	107⅛	Spring Mountain Coal...	50
State of New-York......	109	Canton Co., Baltimore..	82⅛
Commerce...............	110⅛	Con. Coal of Maryland..	38
Mechanics' Bu'g Ass....	115	Western Union Tel......	60⅛
Broadway...............	290	Quicksilver Mining.....	11⅛
Ocean..................	90	Quicksilver Min'g Pf...	16⅛
American Exchange......	113	Mariposa Mining........	6
Chatham................	175	Mariposa Mining Pf.....	10⅛
Bank of the Republic...	116	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs...	20
Bank of N. America.....	105½	Wells-Fargo Express....	43⅛
Hanover................	106	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip...	2
Irving.................	125	American M. U. Ex......	57
Metropolitan...........	133	United States Ex.......	57⅛
Pepole's...............	140	Pacific Mail...........	47⅛
East River.............	115½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old......................	103	103¼
City 6s, New......................	103⅛	103¼
Camden and Amboy..................	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central..............	62⅛	62⅝
Reading...........................	112⅝	112¾
Lehigh Valley.....................	62⅛	62¼
Catawissa Preferred...............	47½	47⅝
Philadelphia and Erie.............	28¼	28½
Northern Central..................	42¾	43
Lehigh Navigation.................	35	About.
Lehigh Gold Loan..................	90¾	91

Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of April 1871..................	$756,250
For the month of April, 1870.................	633,758
Increase this year over 1870.................	$122,492
Earnings first four months 1871..............	$2,392,685
Earnings first four months 1870..............	1,929,370
Increase this year over 1870.................	$463,315

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"There has been a partial resumption of coal-mining in some of the anthracite regions, and the very general belief among those interested in the trade is that the controlling influence of the W. B. A. is broken as to further resistance. The intelligence of the collapse of the General Council of the Miners at Pottsville, last week, had a most demoralizing effect throughout all the several regions, and the consequent probability that work will soon be resumed is since daily strengthened by current events. Consumers are jubilant at the prospect of a reduction in the price of coal, though as yet the good time coming, so often announced, cannot be declared as actually here. The leaders among the workmen, against whom is charged the greater part of the loss and suffering resulting from the long stand out, are quite crushed out, with loss of much of the favor heretofore enjoyed with the workmen and with the absolute enmity of nearly all the operators. No general, definite terms have been fixed at which resumption is to take place. Just at present the surrender seems to have been pretty much 'at discretion.' A bare coal market, however, will tend for a time, at least, to keep up prices, and these will warrant the payment of comparatively high wages. New-York is in receipt of a very considerable increased supply of coal, and as the toll charges of the New-Jersey Central are down to old rates, coal is quoted in the New-York market at $6 ₩ ton. In this city the retail price is still $9@$10 ₩ ton—the $4 ₩ ton difference in price against this market being mainly in consequence of the $6 ₩ ton toll charges maintained by our coal carrying companies. As it is known that the Reading Railroad will reduce these charges as soon as resumption in the Schuylkill region is a little more general, consumers are anxiously awaiting the announcement of that fact, and the reduction of coal to $6 ₩ ton, delivered from yards. The coal prospect is decidedly encouraging; production is increasing and will rapidly further increase. The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 9th inst., was 155,992 tons, and for the year 2,282,862 tons, against 4,607,925 tons to corresponding time last year—showing a decrease of 2,325,093 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 72,389 tons, and for the year 646,245 tons, against 345,339 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 300,680 tons. The total production of all kinds for the week was 228,381 tons, and for the year 2,929,107 tons, against 5,254,170 tons to the corresponding dates last year—an aggregate decrease of 2,325,063 tons. There is little or no coal shipping from this port, and consequently there are no wholesale quotations for coal."

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 24 says:

"The continuous rains of the past week, with a genial temperature, have made a marked change in the face of the country. The ponds have been thoroughly replenished, the meadows have assumed an unusual verdure, all seed corn has come up apace, and the orchards are bursting into beauty, with every promise of a fair gathering of fruit. With warm nights a good hay crop seems assured, and the scarcity of fodder seems likely to be followed with abundance. There are, however, many reports of mis-plant in the Autumn-sown Wheat; some attributing this to the severity of the Winter, but others, apparently with more reason, to wireworm, which in some localities have fairly swarmed. We thus enter upon our Spring-time with chequered prospects—the most prosperous grain of last year being behind the rest, excepting in the growth of straw. Let us hope, however, that this pest will be abated by our feathered friends, the insectivorous birds, as human remedies have not yet been found equal to the task, or at least that the blades which outlive it will be more productive from the thinning. Still, from such signs we have a reminder not to be over-confident; and as our own stocks, both in farmers' hands and the granaries of our principal places of import, are reduced, and all Europe, so to speak, is comparatively empty-handed and high-priced, there is just a possibility that the point reached is only a base for a further ultimate advance. Nevertheless, as we anticipated, the change of weather has brought with it a moderate reaction, and prices this week have barely been sustained, and were, indeed, decidedly lower in some places, though a few still exhibited the upward movement. The intestine commotions of Paris continue a bar to free communications, ruinous to business there and damaging to France and her foreign relations; but, as the Government gains strength and the Communists approach exhaustion, we may hope to see a speedy termination of these disasters, and be able to make business calculations for the future. The undisturbed parts of France show little alteration in prices, and though a general dullness prevails in Europe, there is no giving way in values to meet the British markets, which have become of secondary importance. In fact, a general confidence has sprung up, which seems unlikely to be shaken till the general appearance of the coming harvest promises greater things than we can now gather; and, whatever the future may be, there is so general a dearth of stock that there must be a large and lively demand for the new crop as soon as this be gathered. The arrivals off the coast since the 14th of April were 29 cargoes, of which 17 cargoes were Wheat, 5 Maize, 4 Barley, 1 Rye, 1 Beans, and 1 Flour. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 14 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski, 55s.; Ghirka, 46s. 6d.@53s.; Winter Taganroc, 54s. 9d.; Wallachian, 47s. 3d.@48s. 6d.; Polish Odessa, 45s. 6d.; Yellow Polish, 58s. 9d.; Californian, 62s.; Maize, 7 do., at 34s. 6d.@36s. 6d.; Barley, 4 do., at 27s. 7½d.@28s. 7½d.; Rye, 2 do., at 36s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 66,115 quarters at 57s. 6d., against 62,046 quarters at 42s. 10d. in 1870. The London averages were 60s. 2d. on 3,508 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 15th April, were 376,867 cwt. Wheat, and 101,977 cwt. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞FISK AND HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are secured upon a property which, when the extension to the Ohio River, now in process of rapid construction, is completed and fully equipped, will represent a cost of nearly $30,000,000, and an actual value in road, franchises, rights of way, &c., of not less than $50,000,000.

The total amount of the Loan is $15,000,000, of which nearly one-half or over, $7,000,000, have already been sold.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about twenty per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Present price 90 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and as agents of the United States Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing *seven and three-tenths per cent. interest* per annum, *payable in gold*, are offered for sale at *par and accrued interest*. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on a *railroad two thousand miles long*, and on a *land grant of sixty-five millions of acres*, being in all respects the safest and most profitable security now in the market. For the fullest information, address

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts. Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st. Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

☞THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD of Iowa, is now earning more than 12 ₩ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ₩ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 ₩ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs............	11	Leather, sides.........	12,230
Bees-wax, pkgs.........	6	Pork, bbls.............	64
Cotton, bales..........	3,720	Beef, pkgs.............	205
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	450	Cut-meats, pkgs........	256
Cotton-seed, bags......	1,861	Cheese, pkgs...........	144
Dried Fruit, pkgs......	54	Grease, pkgs...........	100
Eggs, bbls.............	1,335	Butter, pkgs...........	1,983
Flour, bbls............	12,752	Stearine, pkgs.........	74
Wheat, bushels.........	51,089	Oil, Lard, bbls........	50
Corn, bushels..........	87,476	Oil, Tallow, bbls......	82
Oats, bushels..........	58,820	Lard, kegs.............	300
Malt, bushels..........	5,180	Moss, bales............	104
Rye, bushels...........	2,000	Pea-nuts, bags.........	46
Peas, bbls.............	200	Rice, pkgs.............	50
Corn-meal, bbls........	347	Starch, boxes..........	50
Beans, bbls............	85	Sumac, bags............	17
Oat-meal, bbls.........	50	Skins, bdls............	411
Flaxseed, bbls.........	12	Tea, half chests.......	266
Flaxseed, bags.........	23	Tobacco, hhds..........	202
Ginseng, pkgs..........	62	Tobacco, bxs. & cs....	1,659
Hops, bales............	125	Whisky, bbls...........	971
Hides, No..............	3,214	Wool, bales............	236
Hides, bdls............	1,373	Yetle, bales...........	127

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—1,744 boxes Cheese, 976 tcs. Lard, 17 pkgs. Butter, 996 bales Cotton, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 14,314 bushels Corn, 50 tons Ore.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—800 bbls. Pork, 301 tcs. Beef, 943 pkgs. Butter, 123 pkgs. Foots, 36,206 bushels Wheat, 1,735 Staves, 758 bbls. Flour, 350 Oars, 50 bbls. Resin, 65 hhds. Tallow, 112 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Fish-oil, 11 pkgs. Bees-wax, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 24 cases Tobacco, 365 bushels Peas, 219 boxes Cheese, 15 cases Machinery, 73 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—53 cases Tobacco, 75 bbls. Beef, 38 pkgs. Skins, 190 hhds. Tobacco, 20 boxes Clocks, 1,254 bbls. Resin, 57 bales Jalap, 39 pkgs. Sarsaparilla, 10 cases Potash, 30 cases Machinery, 316 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 10 bales Hair, 94 cases Silkworm Eggs.

By the bark *Kosmos*, for Bremen—2,540 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Diana*, for Bremen—2,117 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Queen of Scots*, for Bremen—4,708 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ardour*, for Lubeck—1,595 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Investigator*, for Corunna—7,200 Staves, 582 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been held with more firmness on a moderate inquiry, at from 35½c.@36c. for prime Yellow ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Have been salable and firm as last quoted.

CANDLES—Have been unchanged in price on a very slow trade.

COCOA—Has been dull at old figures.

COAL—Has been inactive, and prices of Anthracite have been variable, but generally more in favor of purchasers.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet in the local market, at previous figures. At Baltimore sales were made of 2,600 bags Rio by the *Red Wing*, and 1,042 bags do. by the *Yamayden*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate trade business reported for prompt and forward delivery at unchanged prices. Sales, 2,006 bales for early delivery, including 554 bales to shippers, 1,418 bales to spinners, and 34 bales to speculators. Also, 9,217 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for May, 100 bales at 14½c., 500 bales at 14 7-16c.; 100 bales May, and 100 bales June, at 14½c., together; June, 1,700 bales at 14½c.; July, 100 bales at 14¾c., 500 bales at 14⅝c.; December, 200 bales at 14½c.; 217 bales, free on board, Baltimore, private terms; exchanged—100 bales May for 100 bales June, even. And for May, 100 bales at 14 7-16c., 200 bales at 14½c.; June, 300 bales at 14 9-16c., 1,700 bales at 14½c.; 300 bales each, May and June, at 14½c., together; 300 bales May and 700 bales June, at 14 7-16c., together; July, 200 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14¾c.; 200 bales each July, August and September, at 14¾c., together; August, 200 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales each August and September, at 14¾c., together; September, 100 bales at 14¾c.; December, 300 bales at 14⅝c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 14.48c.; June, 14.49c.; July, 14.69c.; August, 14.75c.; September, 14⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 3,720 bales, including 854 bales from Norfolk, 961 bales from Galveston, 251 bales from Savannah, 140 bales from Baltimore, 894 bales from New-Orleans, 620 bales ₩ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛
Good Ordinary....	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling.....	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Middling..........	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
Good Middling....	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..................	3,720
Receipts last week...........................	16,003
Receipts the preceding week..................	17,788
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870.................	932,440
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870...........	769,243
Receipts preceding year......................	658,420
Exports since our last.......................	996
Exports since Sept. 1........................	568,218
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870....	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869..	323,307
Estimated stock here.........................	85,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston.....	1,272	1,099	1,948	7,344	4,044
New-Orleans.	1,526	4,592	5,823	19,433	14,149
Mobile........	204	778	1,825	3,229	3,866
Savannah.....	546	799	2,201	6,480	6,698
Charleston....	651	462	844	3,418	2,998
Wilmington..	53	75	226	695	477
Norfolk.......	239	987	1,159	2,668	2,398
Baltimore.....	50	100	150	580	218
New-York.....	890	620	2,475	6,498	2,543
Boston........	280	120	479	778	1,153
Various ports	....	....	....Pr..	21	47
			C. P.	642	167
Total.....	5,711	9,632	17,130	51,786	38,778
This day last week......	5,450	11,680	vs. 663	51,786	
This day last year........	5,115	8,803	vs. 214	....	38,778
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,623,174
Same time last year					2,651,171

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally slow of sale within our former range.

FEATHERS—There has been less inquiry for Live Geese, within a range of from 65c.@75c. ₩ lb., the latter an extreme.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been steady and in moderate request at $2 45@$2 50 for No. 1 Canton, ₩ box.

FISH—The market has shown less animation, without any changes of moment as to values.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been unsettled in price, though in very slack demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited movement in State and Western Flour since our last, with the advantage as to price, in favor of purchasers, on rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., all told, including ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 05@$6 35; very good to fancy, $6 35@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 40 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.........................	$4 60@$5 35
Sour Flour................................	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western...............	5 50@ 5 90
Extra State...............................	6 05@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands...............	6 05@ 7 00
Extra Genesee.............................	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands....	6 10@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.......	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands............	6 00@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands....	6 40@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy........	6 35@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in light request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, — bbls. Corn-meal continues in request, and quoted steady, at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra........	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra......	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice........	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice.................	3 25@ 4 30
Corn-meal, puncheon.......................	20 50@ ....

FRUIT—The market has been generally dull, but prices have been without remarkable alteration.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quiet and heavy since our last. There have been less inquiry from export buyers, and millers have shown no disposition to purchase to any considerable extent. The offerings have been more liberal, especially of Spring, which has again yielded about 2c. ₩ bushel, meeting with a slow sale at the reduced figures, owing partly to the scarcity of freight room and the higher rates claimed by ship-owners, which have been against the outward movement. The very moderate business reported in Spring has been within the range of $1 51@$1 55 for new crop, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 51 for fair No. 2 in store, and $1 52@$1 53 for prime to choice do. in store, and $1 54 for prime do. afloat. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in moderate request, mainly for shipment, at from $1 54@$1 55 for mixed lots, and $1 57@$1 60 for Red and new Amber, ₩ bushel, the latter rate for choice new Amber, received via Oswego. White Wheat has been inactive, and more or less nominal. The general market closed tamely, the increasing stringency in ocean freights operating against export purchases. The latest dealings were on the basis of $1 52@$1 53 for prime to choice No. 2 Spring, in store,—the latter called No. 1. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 54@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 55 bid, afloat; No. 2 do. $1 51@$1 55, chiefly at $1 51@$1 53 in store, and $1 53@$1 55 for small lots afloat. Old and Mixed Spring nominally at $1 40@$1 48; White Genesee at $1 67½@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 54@$1 58 ₩ bushel. For June delivery, No. 2 Spring was quoted at about $1 48 ₩ bushel, but no transactions were reported. Corn has been in better supply at 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, leading to rather more extensive operations, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 76c.@81c. for inferior to very choice to prime dry New Mixed Western, closing at about 78c.@79c. for good samples; 72c. for do., seller June; 81c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@81c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet since our last, and irregular in price, within the range of $1 12@$1 14 for New Western, and $1 20@$1 22½ for New State, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West, 70c. for poor Western, 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 6,700 bushels. Barley-malt continues inactive at unaltered figures; we quote from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 35@$1 50 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, — bushels. Oats have been more active, opening less firmly, but closing steadily. The bulk of the business was in new mixed Western at 66c., afloat, in part to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. for fair Mixed Western, in store; 66c. for do., afloat; 67c.@69c. for State; 67c.@69½c. for White Ohio, from store, track and delivered, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 5,300 bushels Wheat and 14,314 bushels Corn, for Liverpool, and 758 bbls. Flour and 36,206 bushels Wheat for, Glasgow. And from Philadelphia, 19,533 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	April 17, 1871. Bushels.	April 24, 1871. Bushels.	May 1, 1871. Bushels.	May 8, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat.........	689,857	502,782	388,787	283,700
Corn..........	242,446	271,034	323,937	257,245
Rye...........	157,954	157,755	157,764	160,734
Barley........	133,246	83,018	68,018	50,725
Oats..........	634,129	547,477	477,620	376,226
Malt..........	172,826	174,602	174,507	171,933
Peas..........	358	358	358	....

The following is a list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. the 6th day of May, 1871:

Lumber—Wyandotte, Oswego; J. Fitzgerald, Oswego; Howard, Oswego; Henry E. Davis, Oswego; M. S. Clard, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; Ada McGee, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; Amos Graves, Oswego; James Morrow, Oswego; A. H. Potter, Oswego; Gen. Siegel, Oswego; D. B. Austin, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; I Don't Know, Syracuse; Sarah, Syracuse; Florence, Lyon's Falls; L. H. Lyon, Lyon's Falls; Frank H. Walrath, Brownville; Arch Fair, Rome; Curtis Stone, Brownville; G. W. Reynolds, Syracuse; R. A. Richards, Brewerton.

Wheat—Mollie H. Clark, Syracuse; John G. Meigs, Syracuse; Ada Miller, Syracuse; E. L. Lewis, Oswego; H. Munger, Oswego.

Salt—E. Pennock, Syracuse.

Cider—Patrick Bowen, Rome.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted about steady, but have been without activity.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in slack request at $1 10@$1 15, chiefly at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at from 70c.@$1 55 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been light, but holders have been firm in their views, and stock has been offered with reserve.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate within our former range. Sales, 2,000 Montevideo at 24c., gold; 5,000 Rio Grande at 23½c., gold; 2,100 Cordova Kips and 1,500 Montevideo do., on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous figures, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 125 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of previous quotations.

METALS—In this line, the important feature, since our last, has been the reported extensive purchase of Sheet-iron in Russia, embracing all the available supply there, some 20,000 packs, on New-York account at very full prices, rendering the local market firm and buoyant, with 11½c.@11⅝c., gold, ₩ lb., as the current quotations. Of Pig-iron, further sales of 500 tons Eglinton, have been made at $31 ₩ ton, from dock; and of Tin Plates, 250 boxes. Charcoal, on the basis of $8 37½., gold, for I. C., ₩ box. Market otherwise unaltered.

MOLASSES—Has been firm in price, but not active; 163 hhds. and 120 bbls. St. Croix were sold, on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request on the basis of $2 32½@$2 35 for Strained ₩ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,500 bbls.; exports, 1,304 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been lower and very irregular on a restricted business at from 52c.@60c., as the extremes, chiefly at 55c., the closing quotation for merchantable; sales, 265 bbls., in lots, part to arrive. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 55c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 32½@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been moderate, in a jobbing way, for the principal kinds, at previous figures.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very quiet since our last, the reduced offerings, and the advanced claims of holders operating against free purchases, particularly for export. The demand has been less urgent, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking prices.... Crude, in bulk, has been in some request, on the basis of 13½c.@13¾c., mostly at 13½c., with holders asking up to 14c., ₩ gallon. No important movements were reported. Shipping Crude has been quiet in the local market, at about 17¾c.@18c., ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia, shipping Crude was quoted at 17½c., ₩ gallon, and dull. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,770 bbls. for the day. At the Creek there has been less activity in Crude, in bulk, which, however, has been quoted stronger, on the basis of $4 35@$4 40, Lower Road, and $4 20 Upper Road deliveries, ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported of about 8,500 bbls., Lower Road, early delivery, at $4 35@$4 40, chiefly at $4 40 for prompt delivery, ₩ bbl. Refined has been in much less request, the export call having been checked by the high rates asked for both prompt and forward delivery. For early delivery Standard White was quoted at 24c. bid, and 24½c. asked, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 24c. ₩ gallon. For forward delivery sales of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, early half of June, were rumored, in part at 24½c.@24⅝c., with 25c. asked for the last half; and of 4,000 bbls. do., June and July deliveries, reported at 25c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia a moderate inquiry was noted on the basis of 23¼c. for Standard White, prompt delivery, and 23½c. for Standard White, May delivery, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at the latter rate. During the closing half of last week, large purchases were made at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, not previously made public, including 5,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 23½c.; 5,000 bbls. Standard White, same delivery, at 23¾c., and fully 40,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 24c. ₩ gallon. The receipts there were 1,770 bbls. The export clearances hence of Refined have been 9,365 bbls. for Bremen; and 1,595 bbls. for Lubeck. And from Philadelphia, 127,755 gallons for Lisbon. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited request at from 27c.@27½c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been quoted stronger at 8½c.@9c., in shipping order, ₩ gallon, but has been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but quoted firmer in price. The offerings have been limited. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for New Western Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for City do.; $14 50@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50@$15 75 for Prime Mess, in lots, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a light demand has been noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $17 50@$17 62½, closing at the latter rate, seller June; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue inactive, within the range of 7¼c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been in slack request, and quoted heavy at 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, also, 14½c.@15c. for bagged Hams, ₩ lb.; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon continues in request at 9c. for Western and City Long Clear; 9¼c.@9½c. for Western and City Short Clear; 9c. for Short Rib, and 8¼c. for Cumberland; sales, — pkgs. Lard has been inactive and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10⅞c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 11c.@11⅛c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller June, on private terms. Beef continues in moderate request at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been in limited request at from $27@$30 ₩ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. New crop Butter has been quiet and heavy. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@35c., and very inferior to fair at 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 28c.@30c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter continues very dull at from 10c.@25c. ₩ lb. The day's receipts were 1,983 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet and heavy at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been 144 boxes.

RICE—There has been a light movement reported, without any material alteration as to price. Carolina, $8 50@$9 25; Rangoon, $7@$7 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request at full rates.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at old figures.

SEEDS—The general market has been quoted steady, but the dealings have been unimportant.

SOAP—Has been unchanged in price, though not active. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@10¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—In a jobbing way business has been on a moderate scale at former quotations. Market otherwise very dull.

SUGARS—The demand has been fairly active, particularly for refining grades, at very firm and buoyant prices, the advantage being in favor of sellers, who have been offering stock reservedly at the going rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, 1,457 hhds., at 9¼c.@9¾c., for refining grades Cuba; 9¾c. for refining grades Porto Rico; 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Porto Rico, grocery stock; and 11¼c. for Demerara; also, 285 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10¾c. No. 13 Box Sugar is quoted 10¾c. Refined continue in lively request, ranging from 11c.@14c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firm, but has been in very moderate request. Sales have been reported of 81,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8½c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 8½c.@9c. for prime; also, 10,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¼c.@12c.

TEAS—Have been quiet, as a rule, at previous figures.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at former rates, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 91c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₩ gallon; receipts, 971 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate movement in the line of berth freights. The advanced rates claimed on Grain to British ports have been against free engagements. There has been less steam room available, and ship-owners have been more confident in their views. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions, and miscellaneous cargo have been on a restricted scale. In the chartering line, the main features have been a renewed call for Grain vessels, and continued actively in the Petroleum trade. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, in lots, by steam and sail, at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, to fill, at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 47,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 6½d. ₩ bushel, and 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 20s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₩ bushel, in bags; also, a British bark of 571 tons register, with a full cargo of Oil-cake from Baltimore at 25s. ₩ ton. For Bristol, an Italian bark, with equal to about 30,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d. ₩ bushel. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 627 tons register, with 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ₩ hhd. For Continental ports, direct, a British bark, with equal to 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, (rumored) at about 4s. 3d.; a British bark, of 648 tons register, with equal to 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; and a British bark, of 543 tons register, with equal to 3,500 bbls. do., on private terms. For the United Kingdom and the Continent, there was some inquiry for vessels for Grain on the basis of about 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Stettin, a British bark, with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 518 tons register, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s., or, if to a direct port, at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Baltic ports, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 5s. ₩ bbl., or 3d. ₩ bbl. less if to a direct port. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, of 327 tons register, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 8, 1871.

At length the new dock at Weehawken Cattle Yards is declared complete. On yesterday forenoon C. MCINTOSH, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, and other officials of the Company made a trial trip on board of the *J. Fisk, Jr.*, ferry-boat, from the foot of Twenty-third-street to the above-named dock, the result of which was most satisfactory. The boat entered in deep water, and the slip and bridge worked well. On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, there was a brisk trade in horned Cattle. The sales embraced 1,243 head. The quality was from common to fair, with some top lots; prices from 12c.@14½c. ₩ lb.; weights from 6¾ cwt.@8¾ cwt., on 56 lbs. to the cwt., net. Veals sold at 5¼c. ₩ lb., and Sheep at 7c. ₩ lb. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards Horned Cattle were slow; the quality was from common to good, some very fine corn-fed Steers being on sale; prices ranged from 13c.@15c. ₩ lb.; weights from 7 cwt.@11 cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows have improved a trifle; prices range from $35@$97 ₩ head. Veals are in demand from 5¼c.@10c. ₩ lb., the quality generally poor. Sheep and Lambs brisk; from 6¼c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. for Sheep; Lambs from 13c.@16c. ₩ lb. Hogs are sold on private terms; the markets opened with a fair trade.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

F. MCCAFFERTY sold for self 89 Steers, Cherokees, corn-fed and fair, at $73 ₩ head; also, 619 Steers, Illinois coarse cattle, at 13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. TAFFY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 169 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 13c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. ILLERY & CAREY sold for N. MORRIS 93 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for J. HULL 15 Steers, Ohios, fat, rough cattle, at 14c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

W. FITCH sold for self 139 Steers, Missouries, corn-fed, at 13¼c.@14½c. ₩ lb. T. GILLES sold for T. D. YOUMANS, 90 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BURHARD & MERRITT sold for T. D. YOUMANS, 81 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at 13c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for BURTON & SCHUYLER, 95 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at 13c.@14½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, for T. D. YOUMANS, 48 Steers, Ohios, fair lot, at 14c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self, 19 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, at 13½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for I. & D. WAIXEL, 59 Steers, Illinois from common to good, at 13c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for J. HULL, 12 Steers, Massachusetts, heavy corn-fed Cattle at 14c. ₩ lb., weight 11 cwt.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP YARDS.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 86 Sheep, average weight 76 lbs. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.; 88 poor Veals, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 3 cars of woolly Sheep, average 86 lbs. ₩ head, at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 car of shorn Sheep at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 95 Sheep, average weight 70 lbs. ₩ head, at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 95 Sheep, some average weight, at 5¾c. ₩ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 227 Veals, weight 28,515 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 22 Veals, weight 3,010 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 28 Veals, weight 3,850 lbs., at 3¼c. ₩ lb.; 167 woolly State Sheep, weight 17,920 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 391 Sheep, clipped, weight 35,700 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 413 Sheep, clipped, weight 37,030 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 101 Sheep, weight 8,260 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 85 Sheep, weight 7,220 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 7,310 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending May 8, 1871, 1,973 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 10 head of Horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 767 Veals, 11 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending May 6, 1871, 2,251 head of horned Cattle, 8,711 Hogs, 11,210 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 913 head of horned Cattle, 8,321 Hogs, 9,718 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending May 8, 1871, 6,837 Sheep, 1,474 Veals, 27 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending May 8, 1871: 690 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 13c.@16c. ₩ lb. 19 Beeves sold from 10c.@13c. ₩ lb.; 41 Cows and Calves sold together from $50@$65@$85 ₩ head; 760 Veals from 8c.@9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 8.—FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales, 2,000 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 46 in round lots; sales, car lots, $1 47@$1 48; 1,800 bush. choice White State, $1 90. CORN steady; sales, 2,400 bushels at 72c. OATS dull; sales, 600 bushels Western, at 60c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, and $1 50 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, 25c.@26c.; Ship-stuffs, 28c.@29c.; Middling, 30c.@32c. ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS lower: Wheat, 7c., Corn, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $5 to the Hudson, and $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 44c. RECEIPTS by Lake, 40,600 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Peas, 6,065,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal, 2,575 bbls. Flour; 24,800 bushels Wheat; 6,300 bushels Barley, and 387,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 15¼c.; do Gulf, 15⅝c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 62½; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$7 75. WHEAT quiet; Red Western, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 62@$1 67. RYE unchanged. CORN quiet; Yellow, 78c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14½c.@15¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES in good demand. PROVISIONS dull and weak. Mess PORK, $17@$17 50. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm; Western Iron, 95c. Beef CATTLE very dull this week; sales 2,000 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 8c.@8¾c.; Fair to Good, 6½c.@7½c.; Common, 4c.@6c., ₩ lb. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 at 5½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. HOGS dull and lower; sales 3,000 head at $8@$8 50 ₩ cwt.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 4,592 bales; gross receipts, 5,624 bales; exports, to Cork, 4,290 bales; to Bremen, 1,770; to Bordeaux, 165 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 158,177 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 62½@$6 75; Treble Extra, $6 85@$7. CORN quiet; Mixed, 70c.@71c.; Yellow, 72c.; White, 72c.@74c. OATS in fair demand at 63c.@64c. BRAN quiet at $1 30. HAY dull; prime, $24; choice, $25. PORK firmer; Mess, $19. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. HAMS, 14c.@14½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 11c.@11⅛c.; Keg, 12¼c.@12½c. SUGAR—Prime, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES firm; good to fine Fermenting, 35c.@45c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, 87½c.@97½c. COFFEE quiet at 14c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122⅛; New-York Sight, ⅛c. premium. GOLD, 111⅛.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 3,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Canal, none. FREIGHTS steady; forwarders willing to contract for 2,000,000 bushels Grain, at 12c. for Wheat, 11c. Corn, 7½c. Oats, 11c. Rye, to New-York. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. In store—Wheat, 1,150,000 bushels; Corn, 610,000 bushels; Oats, 358,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Malt, 29,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales, 300 bbls. City-ground, at $7 for Amber, and $6 50 for No. 2 Spring. WHEAT inactive; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 35. CORN dull; sales, 18,000 bushels; 61c.@62c. for Western, 63c. for Yellow. OATS dull; sales, 2,500 bushels; 56c. for Western, 58c. for Ohio. RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS and PEAS neglected and unchanged. PORK dull; $18@$18 50. LARD dull; 11¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at 91c.; no buyers.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 38@$1 40. CORN is in good demand at full prices. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS in light demand; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 52c.@55c. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand; choice Fall, $1 15. PORK quiet and weak; asking $17 50; no demand. LARD quiet and weak; asking 11c. Bulk MEATS in light demand; holders firm; 6c. offered; 6¼c.@6½c. asked; no sales. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides; 7c. for Shoulders; more buyers than sellers at these rates, many buying to cover May contracts. WHISKY in fair demand and firm at 88c. TOBACCO steady, with a moderate demand.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 26, cash and seller May; during the afternoon firm at $1 26¾ bid, cash, for No. 2. CORN dull at 54¼c.; during the afternoon, full prices asked, but no demand, at 54¼c.@54⅜c. OATS dull and declining, at 48c. for fresh, 47½c.@48½c., regular. RYE firm; No. 2, 89½c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2, 80c. HIGHWINES firm at 87½c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK $17 25@$17 37½, cash. LARD 10⅞c., cash. SHOULDERS 5¾c.@6c. Short RIBS 8c.@9½c. Live HOGS dull at $4 75@$5 10. CATTLE firm at $4@$7. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 180,000 bushels Wheat, 209,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Lake FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, active, at 3c. for Corn and Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—COTTON dull at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 50; Extra do., $5 75; Double Extra do., $6@$6 25; Family Winter, $7 25@$8. WHEAT quiet; soft Iowa Spring, $1 32; Winter, dull; No. 3 Red, $1 46; Prime to Choice, $1 50@$1 65. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 51½c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 58c.@59c. BARLEY quiet; prime Spring, $1 05@$1 10. RYE dull at 85c.@88c. WHISKY dull at 88½c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING dull. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured canvased, 15¼c. LARD unchanged. HOGS quiet at $5@$5 25. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$6 50. RECEIPTS, 4,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 117 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 895 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 3,840 bales. FLOUR firmer and in improved demand. WHEAT scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; White Southern—business small, quotations higher; $1 77@$1 80. CORN—Yellow Southern very dull at 75c.; Mixed Western—business small, quotations higher, at 72c.@74c. OATS dull at 65c. PORK quiet; Mess, $18 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c. HAMS, 16c.@17c. LARD quiet at 12c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 92½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—TOBACCO—Sales, 145 hhds. Lugs, $4 75@$5 75; Low Leaf to Medium, bright wrappers, $6 29½. COTTON quiet and steady at 13¾c. FLOUR dull; Family extra, $5 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 40@$1 41½. CORN, 68c. OATS, 63c. RYE, $1 05@$1 10 sacked. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Mess PORK, $18. BACON packed, Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., loose. LARD, 11c.@12¼c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 2 White, $1 37. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS firmer; No. 1, 57c.; No. 2, 55½c. Lake FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—33,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 25¾. OATS steady; No. 2 at 48c. CORN—Small business; quotations higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61c. RYE and BARLEY nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet and dull. CORN in good supply and dull; round Yellow, in bags, 85c. BARLEY steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 10; 2,000 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, $1 12. MALT steady; sales, 5,000 bushels, made from No. 1 two-rowed State Barley, at $1 05. OATS dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—COTTON quiet, but firm at 14¼c.; receipts, 775 bales; shipments, 1,375 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN quiet at 70c. OATS firm and scarce. LARD and PORK dull and nominally unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9c.@10c.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 799 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,346 bales; coastwise, 976 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 34,320 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 462 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,377 bales; exports coastwise, 592 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 17,858 bales.

MOBILE, May 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 778 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,444 bales; to the Continent, 2,252 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 29,750 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 41. CORN steady; high Mixed, 64c. OATS firmer; No. 1 State, 56c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, $4 90@$5; Refined held at 21¼c.@22c.

NORFOLK, May 8.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 987 bales; exports, coastwise, 760 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,414 bales.

GALVESTON, May 8.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,099 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 59,108 bales.

BOSTON, May 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 120 bales; gross, 420 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

DETROIT, May 8.—WHEAT steady; declined ½c.; No. 1 White, $1 44; Regular, $1 34. OATS, 53¼c.@54½c.

WILMINGTON, May 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 75 bales; stock, 2,453 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 8.—The market was quiet and steady. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money..........	93¾	....	93¾
Consols for account........	93¾@93⅝	....	93¾
United States 5-20s, 1862.	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1865.	90½	....	90½
United States 5-20s, 1867.	92⅛	....	92⅛
United States 10-40s......	89⅛	....	89⅛

LIVERPOOL, May 8—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans at 7 7-16d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 39s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Evening.—BACON—Short-rib Middles, 41s. 6d. CLOVER-SEED nominal at 52s. 6d.

LONDON, May 8—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 16¾d. ₩ gallon. TALLOW active at 44s. ₩ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moldenhauer and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
USED UP and THE CRITIC.—Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Linda Deitz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Eytinge, Bates, Morris, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germaine.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN, (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Lichtmay, Mme. Krebs and Herr Habelmann.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE HOWARD MISSION.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A trade riot occurred yesterday in a cotton manufacturing town near Manchester, owing to a lock-out.

A Brussels rumor was received in London that Prince BISMARCK had signed a formal treaty of peace with France. The news from France is unimportant, except that President THIERS announces, in a proclamation to the people of France, that the Germans will resume the war if the insurrection be not speedily suppressed. It is rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON has gone to France secretly to attempt to regain the throne. The new battery at Montretout, mounting eighty-two guns, was to open fire on Paris yesterday. It is stated that enlistments of men for the cause of NAPOLEON are being made in America. The United States store-ship *Supply*, which brought a cargo for the French sufferers by the war, has sailed for home. The bark *George Annie*, from Liverpool, for Boston, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

GENERAL.

The Joint High Commissioners yesterday signed a convention for the settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain, and afterward exchanged congratulations on the result of their labors, expressing the belief that they had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. They have been cautious in speaking of the terms of the convention, but some points are given in our telegraphic news columns, which are assumed to contain the main features of the document.

A dispatch from Hyde Park, Penn., says the coal miners held a large meeting there yesterday afternoon. They are firmly determined to stand out till their rights are guaranteed. Dispatches from Pottsville represent that several collieries have gone to work and the strike is virtually at an end.

Gen. McDONALD, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Missouri, denies that he has called upon the President for troops to suppress Kuklux, but says he has asked for an increased force of Deputy Collectors, so as to cope with armed resistance to the enforcement of the Revenue laws.

ANTONIO MAURER, the Spring Valley murderer, has been sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for seven years, and was conveyed to that institution yesterday morning.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS is acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of Gen. PLEASONTON.

On Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in a house in the upper end of the village of Facundus, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and in less than two hours the place was in ashes. About fifty buildings were burned, but no lives were lost. There is little insurance on the property.

The Treasury detectives recently discovered a gang of counterfeiters at Black Point, Ga., who afterward removed to Fernandina, Fla., but becoming suspicious fled back to Black Point, where three of them were arrested. Their names are BROWN R. NOBLE, R. NOBLE and C. SWEET. Counterfeit gold coin of the denomination of $5 was found in their possession.

Gen. BUTLER addressed the colored citizens of Boston last night at their chapel in North Russell-street, on political subjects. The speech was quite long, but very interesting.

The oil-house, pattern-house and round-house of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in Wilmington, Del., were burned yesterday, together with fifteen or sixteen locomotives in and about the round-house. GEORGE W. BUSH's kindling-wood factory, where the fire began, was burned, with a sloop owned by him.

The bark *Comet*, from Honolulu, reports at San Francisco that the ship *Leiberg* has been wrecked on Baker's Island, but she has not gone to pieces, and may be gotten off.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Collector of San Diego, Cal., to enter and clear vessels, with their cargoes, arriving at or departing from that port, to grant permits for the landing of goods imported from a foreign country. This is done to avoid sending goods from Panama to San Francisco to be entered.

An affray occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday night, during which ROBERT SMITH fired a pistol several times and wounded ANDREW MYERS in the leg. The Police were present, but SMITH was allowed to leave with the pistol still in his possession.

Major JOHN HUGHES, while intoxicated, shot, and, it is supposed, mortally wounded a man in Greenville, Ohio, on Saturday. HUGHES is now in jail.

Vice-President COLFAX left South Bend, Ind., on Sunday evening for Washington, to be present at the extra session of the Senate.

The body of HENRY L. JOY, who disappeared from Saco, Me., some weeks ago with a woman named McCARTY, was found on Sunday washed ashore near there. The body of the woman was found drowned soon after their disappearance.

A Poughkeepsie dispatch says "there is an extraordinary change in the weather. The farmers in the interior report a heavy frost on Sunday night."

The Treasurer of the United States made telegraphic transfer yesterday of a quarter of a million in coin from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury in New-York.

The breach in the Erie Canal at Oxbow is nearly filled up. The water will be let in today and boats will be enabled to pass on Friday.

Strawberries are a drug in the market in San Francisco. Six hundred chests arrived on one train on Saturday, and they are retailing at from four to six cents per pound.

The infant son of Secretary BELKNAP, who has been lying sick at Cincinnati for some time, died yesterday at the Burnet House.

No trace has been found of the Tyndale murderers in Springfield, Ill. Citizens of Belleville, Ill., have subscribed $850 as a reward for the arrest of the criminals. The total amount now offered is $4,300.

The Two Parties.

Gen. BUTLER's speech at Boston will not be satisfactory to the Democrats—his speeches very seldom are; but the Democrats are not the only people in the United States, although their general line of argument is based upon the theory that they are. To those who still believe that it was a wise thing to prevent the South from splitting the country in twain, and to preserve the United States as a great nation instead of a "concourse of atoms," the speech which we report today will be found to contain many passages of interest. It will be easy for the Democratic journals to abuse Gen. BUTLER, but it will not be so easy for them to get over his facts. He sets forth some of the grounds upon which the Republican Party is entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people, and if Mr. BUTLER's arguments are attentively considered, they will carry conviction to all fair-minded readers.

No one whose means of observation are at all varied can doubt Gen. BUTLER's statement with reference to the growing favor in which the Republican Party is regarded by the people. Both sides have had a good hearing within the last few months; the Democrats especially, being in opposition, have taken advantage of every opportunity to put their case before the people. All that they can urge in their own favor, and against their antagonists, has been set forth in some shape or other. A torrent of calumny and vituperation has been turned upon Gen. GRANT, and it has run off him as freely as rain from a duck's back. There are very few crimes known to mankind of which the President has not been accused by his Democratic assailants. They can never forgive him for the part he took in putting down the war of Secession, and for obstinately refusing to fall into the trap set for ANDREW JOHNSON. But what has been the effect of this storm of obloquy? It has disgusted the majority of the people, who easily divined the true motives of the Democratic attacks. Today Gen. GRANT is stronger in the country than he was before these innumerable slanderers set to work upon him. And this is a fact which we may venture to bring to the attention of our excellent Vice-President, who has on several occasions referred, in a sad strain, to the discouragements offered to public men by the calumnies heaped upon them. All that Mr. COLFAX has said on this subject is very true, but it is not the whole truth. A man occupying a prominent position is pretty sure to receive much injustice; but his great consolation should be that, if he does his duty faithfully, the people will in the end see him righted. A man can make up his mind to bear the attacks of any number of enemies, provided he is laboring in a good cause; for he may be quite sure that the public will do justice to his work. The President is already finding this out. Probably he would not deny that he has made some mistakes in the course of his administration; but they have been the mistakes of an honest man—not the vicious and malignant acts of a politician who would at any time sacrifice country to party. Each year brings him new and valuable experience, and we may confidently anticipate that the latter part of his term of office will be satisfactory to the party which he represents, and to all men whose minds are not haunted with gloomy dreams about the "Lost Cause."

The wild and excited din raised by the Democrats cannot confuse the public mind with regard to the ground now occupied by the two great parties. The Republicans are in the main laboring to prevent a revival of civil war, to place the results achieved since '61 on a durable basis, to assure the continued prosperity of the country, and to break down political corruption. The Democrats, on the other hand, aim at objects which would never be approved by the people. They desire to extend the principles of corruption which we see in this State to the National Government; and the effect of their return to power would be to unsettle all our financial securities, whether held at home or abroad. Even Democrats themselves would sell any United States bonds they happened to hold the moment their party obtained the ascendency in the country, for they know that the PENDLETON theories are by no means dead. Moreover, with every new indication of Democratic successes, the disorders in the South increase. They were never much more frequent than immediately after the New-Hampshire election. They diminished again after the election in Connecticut. They will revive whenever the Democrats have another victory. Gen. BUTLER called the attention of his audience to these undeniable circumstances, and we have often brought them to the notice of our readers. They carry with them their own moral. If the people wish once more to incur the risks of civil strife, they will go over to the Democrats. If they have no desire to make that terrible experiment, they will still support the Republican Party—which, with all its faults, is sincerely patriotic in all its aims, is a safe party to entrust with the direction of national affairs, and is entirely free from the dark stains of treason which rest upon the Democrats.

Louis Napoleon and France.

There could not be a more striking proof of the utter chaos among existing parties in France, than the persistent vitality of the rumor concerning the secret return of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is premature to speculate upon its significance as a statement of fact, for, besides its inherent improbability, the report rests upon no trustworthy foundation. It has very probably been thrown out as a feeler, to test public opinion in France before an actual appeal to the Bonapartists and the people. The most notable thing about it is, that such a rumor should circulate without being regarded with very much surprise or incredulity. It is but eight months since the disaster of Sedan, the vote of perpetual exclusion against the BONAPARTES, and the proclamation of the Republic in the Hôtel de Ville. The escape from Paris of the poor Empress was, as we know, attended by great peril and difficulty. Had the Emperor been in the Tuileries, instead of with the army when the news of McMAHON's disaster reached the capital, it is hardly probable that he could have escaped with his life. And yet, while it wants yet four months of the first anniversary of his dethronement, we find France sadly in want of another "Savior of Society," and the question becomes a tolerably open one whether a majority of the people could not be found who would reinstate NAPOLEON III. in that capacity. Thirty-four years ago LOUIS BONAPARTE wrote from New-York these words, in a letter to one of his partisans, "The Imperial system is not a bastard imitation of the English or American Constitution. On the contrary, it is the administrative formula of the principles of the revolution, the hierarchy in democracy, equality in law, and recompense for merit. * * And if one day existing parties should overthrow actual power, (as the example of the past fifty years permits us to expect,) and if, habituated as they have been for twenty years to despise authority, they sapped all the bases of the social edifice—then, perhaps, the name of NAPOLEON will be an anchor of safety for all there is truly generous and patriotic in France."

How utterly improbable it appeared then that the son of Queen HORTENSE would ever rule France everybody knows. Even with decaying energies and vacillating purposes, the chances against him are far less now. But for France the necessity would be an infinitely more humiliating one to turn for safety to the representative of eighteen years of deceitful order, and four weeks of shameful disaster, than it was to accept the adventurer of Strasbourg and Boulogne. Then the Imperial system had tempting promises and a great opportunity; now it means government by the army, the regency of a woman ruled by priests, and an endless vista of revolutions. Then absolutism was seen only on the outside, as a thing that might accomplish, as it did, great material progress; now, it has been exposed in its effects on government and on society, and has been identified with corruption and inefficiency in the one and immorality and loss of self-respect in the other. And yet, with all the hidden abomination of Imperialism, down to its secret correspondence, fully laid bare, the partisans of NAPOLEON III. can intrigue among the rest of the factions, with at least as fair a chance of success as any of them. "What have you done with France?" asked the Duke of AUMALE, in his celebrated pamphlet, addressed to the Emperor. The fanatics of the Commune have accomplished no more fatal task than this, that in spite of all the Imperial transgressions, they have, by still deeper infamy, led France and the world to forget for a moment how fatal was the rule of the man of the 2d December.

Communism and Bonapartism have this much in common, that they appear to be able to exist independently of their heads. NAPOLEON III. has lost nearly every physical and mental qualification for a vigorous ruler; yet his cause is not dead. The Commune has changed all its leaders, both civil and military, and has lost the adhesion of the few men with brains who believed in it, and yet it remains unconquered. Even ROCHEFORT stands aloof from it, and VICTOR HUGO has issued a manifesto against it. The latter has published so much that can fitly be termed political ravings that it is not a little refreshing to find him writing as follows: "Two republics are possible; * * * one that will ruin the rich without enriching the poor; destroy credit, which is the fortune of all; and labor, which is the bread of every one; will abolish property and family bonds, will fill prisons from suspicion, and empty them by massacre, will set Europe in flames and reduce civilization to ashes, will make France the country of darkness, strangle liberty, stifle the arts, destroy human thought and deny God; the other will be the sacred communion of all Frenchmen, from the present moment, and of all nations, one day, on the Democratic principle. Of these two republics, one is called civilization—the other terror. I am ready to devote my life to establish the one and prevent the other." There is an alternative which the author of *Notre Dame* does not appear to recognize, and that is, a revival of despotism—a return to the vicious circle in which France has travelled ever since the adoption of that formula of social and political barrenness called "the principles of '93."

How to Manage an Election.

We are afraid that Gov. ENGLISH's friends in Connecticut will never be able to compete with their Tammany backers in working up a successful case of election fraud. Notwithstanding the full and particular instructions they received from Tammany experts, who were sent out to New-Haven for that purpose, prior to the late election, they have only succeeded in botching the whole business. The case made out by them is "too thin" even for Democratic credulity. They first attempted to outvote the Republicans with the aid of Tammany repeaters sent on from New-York; but that device was frustrated by the timely presence of Capt. BRACKETT and other detectives, who were able to "spot" the thieves the moment they showed their faces around the polls. They next tried to miscount the votes; but this was found to be a difficult task where every man voted an open ballot, as they do in Connecticut, and where there were no "Tammany Republican" canvassers who could be bribed. Finally, as a last resort, the task of carrying out the Tammany programme was thrown upon the "Moderator," whose duty it was to declare the result. He had a difficult job to perform, but he doubtless did the best he could. He had heard that the "easiest way was the best way," and, as it was an easy thing to "declare" that ENGLISH had received one hundred more votes than were polled for him, he cut the Gordian knot by so "declaring." But he forgot all about the registry, or, if he did not forget it himself, he took it for granted that other people would. On that rock he grounded, and he has been bumping about upon it ever since; and the more he is bumped the worse he finds it for himself and his party.

A simple glance at the registry showed that the one hundred extra count for ENGLISH summed up just one hundred more votes than there were polled in that ward. The fraud was made still further apparent by the vote for Representative, in which the Democratic candidate received just one hundred votes less than the moderator had declared for ENGLISH. The trick became fully exposed, and the Democracy of Connecticut were then forced to put in the extravagant plea that, even admitting the fraud as charged, there was no power under the Constitution to remedy it. Like their Southern brethren lately in rebellion, having been driven to the "last ditch," they took shelter under the Constitution. As soon as the "Constitution" could be used to protect their villainy, it became a sacred instrument in their eyes. But even that trick did not serve them. The Connecticut Republicans were able to discover a constitutional method of ascertaining who was legally elected Governor, even as the Republicans of the United States were enabled to find a constitutional way of putting down the rebellion. The Legislature authorized an investigation. The ballot-box in the disputed ward was to be overhauled.

Now came the trying time for the Democratic Moderator. He finds that the "easiest way" is not always the "best way," after all. Another maxim comes home to his mind—"one lie leads to half a dozen and ends in crime." He was equal to the emergency, and therein proved himself a true disciple of St. Tammany. A recount of the votes in the fatal box (which has all this time been in the custody of the "Moderator,") discloses the fact that one hundred JEWELL votes have been abstracted to make the false count for ENGLISH tally with the Registry. But this too has failed. In addition to the vote for Representative, which tells the whole story, the Legislative committee has put the fraud beyond further question by calling upon the voters in the Fourth Ward of New-Haven to come forward and state for whom they cast their ballots as Governor. Their names are all on the Registry, and all who voted are checked, so that there can be no deception in the matter. Already a sufficient number has responded to the call to prove that JEWELL's vote, as originally declared, (579,) was correct, and that one hundred of his ballots have been abstracted since the box has been in the custody of the "Moderator." What device the Connecticut Democracy will resort to next remains to be seen. The Tammany chiefs ought to go on there immediately and tell them what to do. They are in a dilemma, and it will require all the ingenuity of our "Ring," aided by their double-entry book-keeper, to get them out of it. We trust that the Legislative Committee will not be content with showing up this latest fraud of the Democracy, and reporting to the Assembly to-morrow that JEWELL was legally elected Governor, but that they will take immediate steps to prosecute the parties who have thus attempted to defraud the people of Connecticut out of the Governor of their choice.

Facts for Financiers.

The Democratic administration of City and County affairs has made away with something like twenty-five or thirty millions of money per annum in taxes, street assessments, licenses and so forth, and have issued about forty millions in new City stocks and other obligations, which are now to be consolidated into City stocks. We are compelled to speak in round numbers, as no official report on the finances from the Controller has been published within three years. The taxes and assessments, however, are stated within the actual collections in the three years, and the addition to the debt is stated on the authority of the recent admissions of the Controller. Assuming only one hundred and twenty millions, or forty millions per annum, as the extent of expenditure, if you please, the question reasonably occurs, what is there left to show for this vast sum of treasure drawn from the tax-payers and bondholders of New-York? If there is anything material or palpable to the eye beyond an unfinished Court-house, whose cost is not the least of the gross scandals of the Ring, the whole public have failed to discover it.

Now these same men propose to supplement their gigantic swindle in the next few years, beginning with forty-eight millions in 1871, and ending heaven only knows where or how. It may be that like Paris, the City of New-York, after being made to scandalize the whole nation, is to be precipitated to her own ruin, through the very instrumentalities which are now being employed to enrich and elevate the architects of these stupendous, and thus far unchecked, frauds. The rapid strides to pure imperialism, and the fearful multiplication of debt and taxes to sustain these men in the Government of the City and County of New-York, have been exposed in no mincing terms by the independent Press, —which, if in the minority, has not been wanting in fidelity to the public interest. For more than a year past, the thirty or forty millions added to the debt, have been more than suspected, though systematically concealed in the Controller's office. And now that they are partially admitted, and an act of the Legislature obtained to consolidate the whole debt, in order to cover up the scandalous nature of the recent increase, the Ring turn upon us, through their paid retainers, with the charge that we are impeaching the wealth and responsibility of New-York in exposing these abuses of her credit!

But this is not their chief grievance. They not only aim to consolidate their present debt, whatever it may be, but they seek other plunder through an entirely new creation of stocks. They want five millions with which to *begin* the viaduct road, and eleven millions more for other objects, and then the further sum of eight millions in obligations in anticipation of assessments for street-openings and licenses—the whole twenty-four millions being totally irrespective of the annual budget of ordinary taxes.

All this we have treated, and shall continue to treat, as a gross abuse of the City credit. It can only be arrested by the efforts of our great private capitalists, and the honest men in charge of our banks and savings institutions, who feel with us that the abuse is fearfully on the increase. If it is not in their power to practically arrest the further creation and sale of City stocks, they can, at least, stamp the operation with their disapproval. The "honor" of the City is really more concerned in this course, than in making proclamation to the whole world that she is rich enough and willing enough to bear any amount of debt, as well as any amount of taxation which her rulers may impose upon her property-holders. There is, also, we take leave to say, a question of self-respect, if not of self-preservation, involved, for all good citizens of wealth, and all prudent citizens who manage the savings of others. They cannot, in self-respect, or out of a proper sense of duty to their trusts, continue to deal with the corrupt Ring, who are creating and scattering the bonds and obligations of the City and County broadcast, wherever they can find the money—the savings banks heretofore constituting their richest placer—and then squandering the proceeds in jobbery, and upon parasites, and retainers, and ballot-stuffers, (to say nothing of sectarian charities,) as the means of controlling the Government of the State and City.

Conjugal Felicity.

The scandalous divorce laws of many of our Western States are giving rise to much crime, springing from jealousy or infidelity. Within a few days, and within a few miles of each other in the West, two cases have occurred resembling each other so closely as to suggest either the imitation, or the even more remarkable coincidence, which often gives rise to what is called an epidemic of some phenomenal crimes. In the one instance it was a husband murdered by his wife, in the other a wife supposed to be murdered by her husband. In both, the deed was committed with the same weapon, and in the same unusual way. Mrs. TEALE, of Cincinnati, inspired by jealousy, shot her husband while he slept, with a pistol, the report of which she muffled by putting it under the bed-clothes, and so discharging it. About a week after, Mr. WM. WHITE, residing near Louisville, is supposed, under some as yet unknown inspiration, to have shot his wife after much the same fashion, but with additional circumstances of almost incredible brutality. The nephew of the murdered woman, hearing her scream in the night, went to her room, and found her lying on the floor, her husband being in bed. "She was groaning," states the newspaper account, "and said several times that she was shot. Her husband remarked, 'I wish you would hush—you are always making a fuss.'" Thereupon the nephew, who seems to have been a remarkably discreet young man, returned to his room and went to sleep. In the morning Mrs. WHITE was found "lying on the bed weltering in blood." Her husband was in an adjoining room, asleep on a sofa. His explanation was that he had heard a pistol-shot in the night, and that his wife saw a man in the yard. To add to the mystery of the case, the murdered woman, up to the time of her death, a day or so later, said nothing to implicate her husband. So suspicious were the circumstances, however, that he was arrested and lodged in jail.

A parallel to both these cases may be traced in the assassination of the wife of a German inn-keeper, some weeks since, near Cincinnati. She, too, was shot in her sleep, but, according to the testimony of her husband, by a burglar who was attempting to carry off the money which the inn-keeper was known to have drawn from the bank for the payment of his rent. This story of the husband, we believe, has been accepted as true. Another singular case was the recent immolation of an entire family in Illinois on the altar of a crazy spiritualism. The parents having made up their minds that this life was not worth living for, and that they would go to the world of glory, and having put on paper for the enlightenment of the public a statement of these views, first strangled their three children, and then deliberately committed suicide. A more common incentive to crime is found in the conduct of the inebriated printer who, at St. Louis, a day or two ago, shot his wife and then himself, apparently in a drunken freak. The commonest source of these double tragedies is of course jealousy, and examples of this sort are far too frequent to need repetition.

In all this sad catalogue there is evident the influence of those degrading notions of marriage which have, to so great an extent, demoralized society throughout the country, but more especially in the West. The late Scanland case in Chicago furnishes an additional evidence, if any were needed, of the deplorable laxity of sentiment prevalent in this relation. Undoubtedly much of this demoralization is, as we have said, directly traceable to the reprehensible divorce laws of some of the Western States, which in their operation tend to destroy all the social virtues by weakening all the domestic ties. We are glad to see that the Legislature of Indiana has taken steps to wipe out in some measure the reproach that has so long rested on that State, by a partial revision of her divorce laws. This admirable movement of Indiana might profitably be followed, or even improved, by some of her immediate neighbors.

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be seen from our Washington dispatch that the Treaty agreed to by the Joint High Commission has been signed. In the absence of the true text of the document, it would be unsatisfactory to discuss it—and it is quite clear that the speculations of some of our contemporaries on the subject are based upon mere supposition. The *Herald* yesterday gave a list of claims of British subjects which it said the Treaty would involve, the truth being that five-sixths of those claims have already been disposed of. We may remark, however, that it is to be regretted that the claims of British subjects should have been mixed up with the settlement of the *Alabama* claims at all. The Courts at Washington ought to have afforded sufficient redress for all British subjects who had sustained injuries for which compensation could reasonably be asked. These Courts have been appealed to in a large number of cases, and justice has been done. The *Alabama* claims were of a totally different character, involving as they did a great and acknowledged international wrong, and we do not believe that the people of this country will ever be satisfied to see British claims against us put upon the same footing with them. There may be something in the treaty which justifies the arrangement proposed, but the idea of producing British claims as a set-off to the damages inflicted by the *Alabama* is one which, according to our present information, seems totally opposed to all principles of fair dealing. The treaty itself may throw a different light on the subject, and we hope it will.

The Tammany Republicans of this City must be very hard-pressed for ammunition against the President when they are obliged to fall back upon the recent changes in the Senate Committees. We have already printed the following resolution, passed last week at a meeting of the "Republican" General Committee, but it is so remarkable an effort of the human mind that it is worth reproducing:—

> *Resolved*, That the recent deposition of the United States Senate of CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from Senatorial dignities, defines to the American eye with startling distinctness the outlines of this tragic tableau. It is the 13th day of May, 1856. The curtain rises upon a Senate Chamber, a seated Senator and a stricken blow. The 10th day of March, 1871, has come. Again the Senate Chamber. The seated Senator and a blow. Fifteen years have passed. The Senate house and the man the same. Say you who saw the deed, all else unchanged, how falls the blow of slavery then, beneath the blow sped by vicarious vengeance now?

Is this intended for poetry or prose? It looks at first sight like the production of a school-girl in hysterics, rather than a solemn "manifesto" of a Committee aspiring to represent the Republican Party. The ability of that Committee may fairly be measured by the above "elegant extract," and their honesty may be gauged by the proportion of their number who are hired by Tammany to destroy the Republican Party.

It is impossible to read the details of the anti-match tax riots in London without reflecting how dangerous the poverty and ignorance of the English metropolis may one day prove to the rulers who have so long neglected them. The poor boys and girls whom the ill-advised proposition of Mr. LOWE brought from the slums of East London, to protest against the meditated injustice, were so ignorant that they did not know where to find the Houses of Parliament. They had but one idea in their heads—the match-makers ought not to be ruined. Yet, wanting as these poor creatures were in all the characteristics of revolutionists, they are just such stuff as "Reds" who have an aim and a purpose, can enlist under their banners. Given, a good popular grievance, and there are hundreds of thousands of people in London before whom the respectable would be as impotent as they have been, under similar circumstances, in Paris. CHARLES I. might have kept his head had not somebody introduced into it the unhappy idea of levying ship-money upon his subjects. It would be curious enough if future historians were left to trace the downfall of Mr. GLADSTONE to the attempt to impose a tax upon lucifer matches. The royal martyr had his STAFFORD, "the people's WILLIAM" has his BOB LOWE, and the pedagogue bids fair to be as fatal an adviser as the courtier. On the occasion of the match-makers' demonstration, Mr. GLADSTONE was hooted, while Mr. DISRAELI was cheered, and the too-inventive Mr. LOWE had to get into the House of Commons by a subterranean passage. The naughty little boys got the better of the quondam school-master for once. The London *Times*, too, is deserting its once attached friend, and, altogether, it seems as if pedagogism had as bad luck in English politics as, displayed in the columns of the *World*, it has in the politics of New-York.

We commend to the notice of the benevolent the "words of advice" with reference to appeals for aid, furnished by Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary of the City Mission, and published in another column. But, seasonable as these hints are, they do not meet, unless in a very partial way, the evils complained of by our correspondents who favor the creation of a Bureau of Charities. No doubt, if people took trouble enough, misdirected charity would be almost unknown, but the misfortune is that very few recognize the fact that there is a distinct responsibility incurred in giving away money for benevolent ends. In addition to this, there is an enormous waste of charitable funds and energy in this as in other cities, from the want of anything like organization or co-operation among existing societies. The dispensaries referred to by a correspondent yesterday form but a type of the abuses which can be perpetrated under the mantle of benevolence, and for the correction of which some central controlling Board is greatly needed.

Liberal reformers in Belgium are attempting to introduce an interesting electoral experiment in that little country. They propose rendering a capacity to read and write the essential qualification of a voter. Hitherto, the payment of a certain amount of rates has been the basis of the franchise. A good many liberal politicians in Belgium believe that the establishment of universal suffrage would be a gain to the party of reaction and religious intolerance, for pretty much the same reasons that it has been found so in France. The rural population would supply by far the larger proportion of voters. The rural population is ruled by the priests, and there, as in most other free countries, the priests of the Romish Church are on the side of despotism and the foes of liberal progress. Hence the attempt to construct a democracy in which ignorance shall be disfranchised.

Now that the President of the Erie Railroad has been convinced that a United States Court considers equivocation and contempt as convertible terms, we are in a fair way to have such a "chapter of Erie," by one of themselves, as shall quite transcend that of Mr. ADAMS. It really appears as if the great financial transactions of Erie would turn out to have been a sort of circular game among a knot of so-called firms, which are in reality the leading directors under various aliases. In their official capacity they decree the issue of one or more convertible bonds; in their financial capacity they advance money upon them, which, more closely examined, turns out not to have been money at all, but shares which are ostensibly turned into money, but yet have a peculiarity of reappearing in the possession of their original owner, in one other of his multiplied disguises.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"RIGOLETTO" AT THE ACADEMY.

Another splendid house greeted the production of "Rigoletto," last night, at the Academy. The public appear to have made up their minds to have faith in M. ALBITES, and each step that gentleman has taken certainly justifies the confidence. "Rigoletto" was carefully and evenly sung on this occasion, and well sustained the standard of merit reached by the operas immediately preceding it. Opera-goers are familiar with Miss KELLOGG's *Gilda*. It was always an agreeable and natural embodiment; it is now a beautifully finished and symmetrical one. The admirers of our young prima donna were in strong force last night, and testified their appreciation of her efforts in a lively manner. Signor VILLANI, as we expected, grows on his audience. His *Duke* is a worthy companion portrait to his *Ricardo*, and was in some instances more warmly applauded. The re-entrance of Signor ORLANDINI as *Rigoletto* was noticed with cordiality. This baritone has tempered his style somewhat, and with both visible and audible improvement. Other parts of the distribution were well received by the public. M. ALBITES has now got through almost one-half his season, with results that must equal his best hopes. As the skies promise to be auspicious, and some of the most attractive operas of the list remain to be sung, we cannot doubt the ample success of this experiment. That success has not been won without hard work, and we rejoice both that a manager has had the courage to make such an attempt, and that the public, after so many disappointments, have had the generosity to appreciate and reward it. To-morrow the "Sicilian Vespers" will be sung, and on Friday "Faust."

Theatrical.

"RANDALL'S THUMB" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. WALLACK, ever in the van as regards the novelty no less than the intrinsic excellence of his productions, offered still another new play last night to his audience, and with his customary well-earned success. Indeed, such was the popular appreciation of "Randall's Thumb," and such its manifest capacity for growing on the public fancy, that we shall be surprised if it does not run until the end of the season.

"Randall's Thumb" is a drama of not a little merit as regards construction, adroitly contrasted characters, and clever, if rather unequal, dialogue. The main fable is not particularly original, although the use made of it may be thought so. In Mrs. RIDDELL's novel of *A Life's Assize*, the chief incident is, in fact, identical with that of "Randall's Thumb." A man has committed an act which, while morally innocent, is legally criminal. So long as it remains concealed from the law, he is safe. But should his complicity with the death of a certain person, who met his death by violence, (and, in truth, by his hand,) become known, the circumstantial evidence would be conclusive against him. He would find it impossible, that is to say, to establish his innocence. In the play a certain scheming rascal named *Randall* (Mr. CHARLES FISHER) is privy to the homicide thus committed by *Buckthorpe*, (Mr. RINGGOLD,) and the latter unhappy person is thus kept under "*Randall's* Thumb," and made for a time to assent to and connive in that villain's selfish designs. The purpose of the play is succinctly revealed in the first act, and the more sombre tints are set forth by some very happy comic passages between two married couples and one to-be-wedded pair, who, entertaining various plans of mystification and cross purpose, create almost unbounded mirth. Mr. GILBERT and Mrs. SEFTON, Mr. STODDART and Miss MESTAYER, and Mr. MARLOWE and Miss GERMON respectively sustain the parts in question, and succeed admirably in carrying out the obvious intention of the author.

The second act, being devoted to a picnic among rocks by the sea-shore, furnishes scope for some extremely amusing situations, and, at the close, for a very difficult and very pretty scenic effect. Mr. GILBERT as *Mr. Scantlebury* has a drunken scene here, which is overrunning with humor, and in which he makes the best of the situation with mellow and complex art. Mr. FISHER plays the scoundrelly passages given to *Randall* superbly. The portraiture will take rank with the finest this capital artist has ever given. Mr. STODDART is diverting and unexaggerated as *Bangles*, the luckless bachelor who is pursued by the feminine wiles of *Miss Spin*; which lady, as acted by Miss MESTAYER, becomes one of the most conspicuous and animated of the group. Mr. RINGGOLD is simple and manly in *Buckthorpe*, Mr. MARLOWE agreeable and spirited in *Flamboys*, and *Edith Temple* has an efficient representative in Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS. Altogether, the drama is judiciously and neatly performed, and, so far as boisterous mirth and long-continued applause indicate dramatic desert, "Randall's Thumb" must be pronounced rich in it. The close of the second act, depicting the rise of the tide, is a remarkably well-managed bit of mechanism, and the curtain descends on one of the most curious and original stage tableaus we remember to have seen.

In the third act Vice is duly punished and Virtue appropriately rewarded; and the audience, having been called upon to laugh much more frequently than to cry, are vastly satisfied. "Randall's Thumb" contains some things that are distinctly unnatural, and, to hazard a compendious criticism, the author, Mr. W. S. GILBERT, knows the stage better than he knows the world. He understands dramatic effect, that is, but he makes his people do and say what in real life must be held to be distinctly improbable. Yet if his play does not teach, it certainly amuses; and capitally done as it is at Wallack's, its profitable run is from the first assured. "Randall's Thumb" will be acted until further notice.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS IN "USED UP."

A change of bill was made last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, for the purpose of introducing Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in his superb representation of *Sir Charles Coldstream*. A performance so well known as this, one that has been admired in two languages and pronounced by the most experienced judges unequaled in its way, hardly at this time requires fresh encomiums. Its inimitable ease, polish, and audacity have been too long recognized for that. It may be said, nevertheless, that like the other essays of Mr. MATHEWS in this felicitous series, his *Sir Charles Coldstream* quite captivated the audience. The house was very full, and the applause and laughter were abundant. Miss LINDA DIETZ played *Mary Wursell* with tact and spirit, and looked as bright and fresh as a May morning. Mr. WHITING and Mr. DE VERE were also seen to advantage in the piece, which, with the "Critic," made up one of the most delightful entertainments it has been our lot to witness. The same bill will be repeated this evening, and on Wednesday "The Bachelor of Arts" is to be acted.

"KIT" AT NIBLO'S.

The engagement of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU at Niblo's Theatre was commenced last evening. With it began the run of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," written for Mr. CHANFRAU by Mr. EDWARD SPENCER, and already acted throughout the States with a popular success it seems likely to enjoy here. The story of the drama is narrated in a prologue and four acts. The prefatory scenes make known the fact that *Kit Redding*, an Arkansas farmer, has married *Mary*, who some years previous maintained relations with *Manuel Bond*, a gambler and a desperado. The happiness of the *Reddings* is dispelled by the appearance of *Bond*, who tears from the husband his wife and their child *Alice*. In the act following the first—*Kit Redding*—is disclosed as a wealthy, but broken-hearted merchant, seeking forgetfulness of past misfortune in drink. Encountering *Manuel Bond*, now named *Hastings*, and accompanied by *Alice*, grown into womanhood, and called by him his ward, *Kit*, under the influence of an undefinable suspicion of the man's identity, tracks him on a voyage on the Mississippi River. While the parties are aboard the steam-boat, *Kit* meets *Alice*, and soon becomes convinced, as she does herself, that she is his daughter. Meantime *Bond* has planned the destruction of the boat by fire, with intent to rob the safes in the confusion. An instant previous to the execution of the plan, *Kit* is stricken down by *Bond*, whom he now recognizes fully. Then the act of destruction is committed, and the *Medora* sinks, *Bond*, however, only escaping to an island, to be there rejoined by all the characters in the play and to perish in a hand-to-hand struggle with *Kit*. These, of course, are but the leading incidents of Mr. SPENCER's composition. Though they cannot be regarded as novel, they are valuable as forming a strong thread with which to connect a number of "effects," subsidiary in a purely dramatic sense, but so striking, from a theatric stand-point, as to insure in our opinion the popularity, for a good many nights, of the "Arkansas Traveler." Realistic pictures of every-day life in the West—reasonably realistic, be it understood—exciting situations and good scenic features are the incidents in question, the persons introduced being also interesting as representative types from distant places. Satisfying acting, and almost all that could be accomplished by the painter and carpenter, contributed in the right proportion to the cheering results, for author, actor, and manager, of the first hearing of "Kit." The scenery, from the facile and vigorous brush of Mr. VOEGTLIN, is abundant, and its most important sets are elaborate and handsome. The levee in St. Louis, the saloon of the *Medora*, and the deck of that steam-boat, are the most conspicuous fruits of Mr. VOEGTLIN's labors, and their truthfulness does the artist infinite credit. The actual recital of the drama is more agreeable to recollect in its entirety, than by its details. Mr. CHANFRAU was yesterday rather disappointing as *Kit*, a character suggesting a more varied and studied penetration. At the same time it must be conceded that the touching passage of the third act, in which he makes himself known to his daughter, was rendered by Mr. CHANFRAU with much pathos, and that he hurried on the final events with vivacity and power. Mr. G. C. BONIFACE fills the rather vague outlines of *Manuel Bond* with the conventional but natural nonchalance of a not unpolished scoundrel. Miss ROSE EVANS has altogether too marked an inclination for what is commonly called tragedy for her age, both as an actress and as *Alice Redding*. There is an amount of premeditation in speech and gesture disagreeable in the offspring of a life-time of misdirected efforts, and positively painful in a fresh and, in look, a promising player. The other parts are accessory to these three, but of much moment to the action. An amusing sketch of a henpecked husband, *Mr. Stubbs*, is supplied by Mr. J. H. JACK. A droll cockney—*Lord Fitzfolie*—is very cleverly dressed and nicely acted by Mr. RENDLE. *Judge Suggs* and *Major Squiggs*, who figure in downright low comedy business of a most laughable kind, are most skillfully clothed and portrayed by Mr. HARRY HOTTO and Mr. H. A. WEAVER. To these illustrations, Mr C. T. PARSLOE adds the embodiment of the impertinent, vulgar, noisy and wholly improbable negro. Mr. PARSLOE further strengthens matters by the employment of his pupil, Master SNIFFIN, who sings and dances after the approved fashion of concert-saloons of the lowest grade. In our eyes, the sight of the poor lad's toil is saddening. Mr. BERGH'S Society, unluckily, does not extend its protection to the human race. The favor, too, with which the spectacle is greeted quenches even a ray of hope for the future. We trusted that Mr. PARSLOE would have no successors. He is no longer unique.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Help," a new drama by Mr. F. G. MAEDER, was produced at this establishment last evening. It was written for the purpose of giving Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY an opportunity of exhibiting his versatility in the various characters of *Ned Daly*, *Pat O'Shaughnessy*, *Mickie O'Gaff* and *Christopher Leibenstein*. The plot of the piece may be briefly told. *Tracy Randal*—a wolf in the fold—is engaged in various villanies, among which bank robberies, child kidnapping and unorthodox ways of disposing of his own wife are the most prominent. These are seriously interfered with by *Ned Daly*, who assumes, for the purpose, the disguises of a simple-minded young Irishman, a blind fiddler and a "Glasspudin-man." In the second act Mr. MURPHY introduces a number of character songs and dances, with rapid changes of costume, and some Ethiopian specialties, all of which are cleverly performed. The work abounds in smart dialogue, witticisms and "telling" situations, and is carefully put upon the stage. The distribution sets forth the strength of the company, now including Messrs. KEENE, CAHILL, CHARLES, MESTAYER and WALSH, with Misses FIRMIN, ATHERTON, ALICE HARRISON, STANLEY and MOSHER. "Help" was received last evening in a manner highly flattering to the author, and offering promise of a run of no ordinary length.

A Relic of Revolutionary Times.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, May 6.

A fence is still standing in Germantown which was in its present location during the days of the Revolution, and still bears the marks upon it of the battle of Germantown. It is upon the place of Mr. ELWOOD JOHNSON, Main-street, above Washington-lane. The property formerly belonged to the KEYSER family, and was formerly in the possession of old PETER KEYSER, who was a boy when the battle of Germantown was fought. He remembered, and used to tell of the burial of eight British soldiers in one grave in Axe's Grave-yard, nearly opposite his father's house. The fence was built of inch boards, but they are now not more than a third of an inch in thickness, having been exposed to the weather for nearly a century. The posts are of red cedar, and have never been removed since they were first erected, Mr. KEYSER having refused to have the fence removed during his lifetime, and the present owner retaining it as it has stood so long. Mr. KEYSER was a Dunkard preacher, and was noted for his great memory, being able to quote the concluding sentence of any verse of Scripture that might be mentioned. On the north corner of the Johnsons' family mansion, immediately adjoining the estate of the KEYSER's, there is a stone from which a piece was knocked away by a cannon-ball during the battle of Germantown. The whole locality is full of such curiosities.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Address by Gen. Butler Before the Colored Men of Boston.

Comprehensive Survey of the Leading Questions of the Day.

The Kuklux Outrages—Responsibility of the Democratic Party—The Future Usefulness of the Colored Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The colored population of this city were out *en masse* to-night for the purpose of hearing Gen. B. F. BUTLER's address, which he was invited to deliver a few days ago. The meeting of the colored men of Boston was held in their chapel in North Russell-street, and the edifice was crowded to suffocation. Gen. BUTLER was warmly received by his colored friends, and in his address touched upon the leading political topics of the hour. He sketched in vigorous manner the progress made by the colored men of the South, since their emancipation, and claimed that they were both loyal to the Government, and necessary to the future advancement of the Southern States. During the delivery of his address the speaker was frequently applauded, and evidently in the right places. I send you a full report of the speech as delivered, as it will prove interesting at the present moment.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

SIR: For your words of kind welcome and appreciation I have a sense of profound obligation. You, my fellow-citizens, who have invited me to meet you, and for the courtesy of your invitation and your assembling to greet me, accept many, many thanks. You have been pleased to say that in my capacity as a Representative in Congress I have aimed, so far as in me lay, in the conduct of public affairs, to see that the Republic should take no detriment. I accept your commendations of the endeavor, although the performance fell far short of my wishes. There is a tide in the affairs of parties as well as men, which ebbs so low that all seems gloom and pregnant of disaster. Experience teaches that in the conduct of political affairs in our country, every Administration seems to have reached the point of ebb-tide in the popular mind at the beginning of the third year of its power. Its offices and rewards have been distributed, the effect of which, as a rule, in the language of a French King, is in each case to make forty enemies and one ingrate. Its measures, however well devised, have then had no sufficient opportunity to impress themselves upon the public mind. The good an Administration has done or proposes to do is not then appreciated; its errors are ever the subject of the most carping criticism. This usual, and to the far-sighted, not unexpected condition of affairs happened to the Republican Administration of Gen. GRANT, in the month of March, 1871. The Republican tide then seemed to be at low ebb. The distinguishing financial measure of the Administration, paying more than one hundred millions yearly on the public debt, had roused antagonism because of the burdens of taxation; the measure of the annexation of San Domingo had been attacked by the severest criticism of its motives and of the desirableness of the acquisition. The distinguished Commission sent out to examine into that question to satisfy the public thought, was then supposed to have perished, and that misfortune was proclaimed by the prejudiced and superstitious as a judgment of God upon the undertaking. Personal differences between the great Senator of Massachusetts and a member of the Cabinet, and even not to say with the President himself, arising from and exhibiting itself in a persistent, and, as we who know him believe, honest opposition to the policy of the acquisition of that territory, as well as disagreeing views upon the questions of the adjustment of the pending questions with Great Britain, had culminated in the necessity—the reasons for which were then unexplained to the public mind—which the majority of his fellow-Senators believed to exist for the removal of that Senator from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which he had so long held and honored. Questions of revenue and civil service reform were agitating the minds of many good men in the Republican Party, who seemed to have forgotten the lessons taught by the war, and who sought in these minor questions a basis of party action which heretofore has been found in caring for the safety of the country, and the necessity of the union of the whole people for the perpetuity of the Government.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

More than either of these—perhaps more than all—there came up to us daily a cry from the South, that by force and fraud, by the dagger of the midnight assassin, and by the combination of armed numbers, the States lately in rebellion were overrun, and the control of affairs was being usurped by those who had lately sought in arms the destruction of the Government, and who held their lives only from the clemency and the mercy of the great captain who accorded them such favorable terms in the surrender at Appomattox. It appeared as if the whole work of the reconstruction of those States had been lost; that all measures for the pacification of the South were useless; that the loyal and true friends of the Union were to be driven off or killed, and that the richest and best portion of our land was to be given up to anarchy, disorder, bloodshed and murder. From all these causes may true men began almost to despair of the future Republican Party, and to them its disintegration appeared to have begun; at least fealty to its own Administration seemed faltering and utterly broken down. The election in New-Hampshire being lost to us, arising mainly from the internal dissensions in our party, influenced by the considerations to which I have adverted, was deemed by many to be cogent evidence that the Republican Party had survived the day of its usefulness and power. The ordinary result from such a state of political affairs of course followed. The timid and wavering were ready to desert what they believed to be a sinking ship. The ambitious and unprincipled were too eager to take advantage of this turn of affairs to further their own fortunes and advance their personal interests. To some of the latter it seemed that an early desertion of the Republican cause would be the surest attainment of political preferment. Others, otherwise good and true men, frightened at what seemed to be the approach of sure disaster, preferred to await in inaction the event which they felt themselves powerless to control and trust to the accidents or the future for party success or political agrandizement. To them, it seemed best, under the circumstances, to abandon the political field to our opponents, exulting, defiant and aggressive, without striking even one good blow for the preservation of that party whose measures had carried the country through a dreadful war, and whose wisdom saved its life. Therefore it was that such considerations as these caused a resolution to pass through Congress on the 4th day of March to adjourn that body on the ensuing Wednesday, without any attempt at legislation to empower the President to take measures to preserve the property, liberties, and lives of those who only had stood firm for the country during the late struggle in the South; thus to leave the Fourteenth Amendment inoperative for want of statutory provisions to enforce it, giving to each man "the equal protection of the laws." This vote of adjournment in the House of Representatives was passed, without discussion, by a solid phalanx of the Democracy, aided, at first it is true, by a majority of the Republican members of the House. The Senate declining to act upon it, three times in succession was the vote to adjourn, thus abandoning our friends at the South to their fate, pressed upon the House, and three times passed in the same manner, but each time more and more true Republicans rallying and standing together in opposition. It is easy for all now, looking back to the occurrence of that day, to see how disastrous, nay, how cowardly, unmanly, and unfaithful, and how deadly it would have been to the Republican Party if a Republican Congress had deserted its post at that hour, leaving the President powerless to protect our Southern friends from the outrages, wrongs and murders which were being done upon them, thus giving the next Presidential election by default to the Democracy. It is far easier, however, to look back and say what was right and best to be done than to look forward and determine what ought to be done. It is far easier to judge of the past than to prognosticate the future. The past is always secure; the future ever doubtful. The policy of past events can always be known; the wisdom of future action is not readily foreseen. But there is one rule never failing; one guide always unerring, one course of action of undoubted expediency, of policy never to be questioned. To do the thing that is right is always expedient; always politic; always statesmanlike. To do that, no sagacity need be exercised; no wisdom is needed, no learning is requisite to obtain it; statecraft even will not accomplish it. That which is instinct in the brute—teaching him to shun the poisonous plant and to choose the nutritious herb—is in the human mind inspiration, which lays hold of the right and eschews the wrong. It was wrong, unjust, and therefore unstatesmanlike to turn over to their enemies the true and loyal men of the South, however humble and lowly they were, who had stood by us as our only friends, to be reduced again to a condition worse than slavery—free men without volition, and citizens without the power of the ballot except as guided by the pistol and the dagger. So, believing this, seeing this—feeling this, if you please instinctively—I determined for myself, cost what it might, opposed by whomsoever I might be, holding him as a friend only who stood for the right, and him as an enemy—whatever might be his pretensions—who would forsake the right and permit the wrong, I determined that, in so far as I could oppose, Congress should not adjourn until, by effective laws, the power of the Government was vindicated and the safety of the true men of the South was protected by the strong arm of the Executive acting through laws which should be sufficient to give him power to finish up the great work of reconstruction which the Republican Party had commenced and carried forward to a near completion. The fact that I acted upon this determination with firmness may be the reason that I am here upon your invitation. The true, earnest men of the Republican Party stood together, determined that Congress should not adjourn until, all other things being laid aside, a law should be enacted to empower the Executive to protect the rights, property and lives of true men as against all combinations and conspiracies of disloyal men, North and South. We challenged the Democracy to the discussion of the questions involved in such statute; we gave the people the facts of the wrongs which demanded such legislation; we argued with them the constitutional power in Congress to make all its guarantees living principles of action in government; and in that debate I venture to say that, as ever has been the case, truth, right, and justice triumphed. On those issues we drove the Democracy to the wall, putting them on the defensive so that they dared not use the power which they undoubtedly had of preventing all legislation by simple opposition. They show that they dare not appeal to the people on such an issue.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

I may add here that we see that the President has shown by his prompt action upon the power that we gave him that it was not his fault, but the inaction of Congress that has permitted the state of things at the South that has made all our hearts bleed. I have endeavored to declare in another place what was the cause there of anarchy and blood; that it was clearly traceable to the Democratic Party: that as the hopes of success of that party increased, so did murder and rapine increase, and as they were baffled in their expectation of return of power, so have good order and peace prevailed in the rebellious States. I then charged upon the Democracy that if their leaders would but give the order, Kukluxism would be known no more in the land. But a few days ago the Democratic members of Congress issued an address to the country in which they stated that Kukluxism was injuring their party, by rousing the people to the sense of impending danger, and thus gave sure aid to Republicanism; and we see that immediately following this, the disorders of the South have in a considerable degree ceased. The Democracy are welcome to either horn of the dilemma; Kuklux outrages are ceasing, either because of the passage of the act giving the President power to suppress them, and thus demonstrating the necessity of that law, or because of this admonition of the Democratic leaders, thus showing, with the certainty of demonstration, that Kukluxism is but a Democratic organization to carry elections by wrong and murder. This, then, is the first fruit of the late legislation by Congress, and of our remaining steadily at our posts to do what duty clearly demanded. There has also been another result hardly less important. It is now flood-tide with the Republican Party. Everywhere our prospects have brightened. The people are aroused to the fact that the issues raised by the war are not yet settled; that the embers of the rebellion have not been quenched; that its baleful fires still smoulder there, ready to burst forth whenever they may do so unchecked; and that there is the same necessity now that all true good and loyal men should stand together for the preservation of the nation's life which made the country rise up as one man in 1861. The ties which bind Republicans together are tightened, not loosened. We have become again solidified as a party; dissensions have ceased. Minor questions have taken minor places; and the United Republican Party again marches onward, to do battle for right, justice and the country. The voice of Connecticut has obliterated all despondency caused by the failure of New-Hampshire, and the future of the Republican Party and its administration was never than now more hopeful, more prosperous or more glorious. To you, my fellow-citizens, who have called me here, and those of your race, the few weeks past have been a most interesting epoch. Scarcely at any period before were your interests more in jeopardy or had you more at stake. A neglect to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, which gives you equal protection of the laws, involves the failure of the rights and powers acquired by the Fifteenth Amendment, by which you can assert your manhood and citizenship. The ballot is no protection against the bullet when he who holds the ballot is unarmed, homeless and landless. The vote is a great safeguard against encroachment upon rights among equals, but is no privilege to a dependent or serf. Within the past few weeks the great question has been settled whether, under the Constitution of the United States, there was any power in Congress to maintain by law the colored man, or indeed the white Republican of the South, in the use of the ballot to protect himself.

WHAT THE KUKLUX REALLY IS.

What did Kuklux organization mean? It meant simply that the rebellion, failing to wrest the power from the Government to erect an independent empire whose corner-stone was slavery, now by stealthy midnight assassination tries to attain that purpose which it lost on the open field of battle. It meant that the negro, having been emancipated and raised to the citizen, is to be hindered by force, fraud and murder from enjoying the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of his country. It meant that he should be reduced to a state of peonage worse than slavery, because, having the birthright of freedom, the ballot, he is to be coerced in its use according as his oppressors desire, even for their elevation to power. A few weeks ago the Democratic Press, both North and South, was discussing the right, nay, the expediency, of declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of Amendment to be void and of none effect; and men were threatening if ever the Democracy came into power every footstep of freedom should be retraced. Mr. BLAIR, the late candidate for Vice-President, had not retracted the doctrines of the Broadhead letter, declaring all the Reconstruction acts of Congress void, and that the State Constitutions framed in accordance with them, giving equal suffrage, should be changed as the interests of the Democratic Party might dictate. Since the legislation against Kukluxism by Congress how changed the tone of the Democratic Press, both North and South! It recognizes the power of the Government to protect its citizens and enforce its laws. It sees that the people will tolerate no change of the fundamental rights settled by the war; and although the Southern heart desires the abrogation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as no one doubts, yet their newspapers are compelled to declare they are willing to yield to the necessities of the Northern Democracy to enable it to carry States sufficient in number to bring the Democratic Party into power, while the entire Democratic Press of the North is offering with one voice that, if the people will reinstate that party in power, the amendments shall not be disturbed. Let no man be deceived. If the Democratic Party shall come into power in 1872 by a majority strong enough to maintain itself, just so surely, by force, by fraud, or evasion, all benefits of those constitutional guarantees will be taken away from the colored man. Unjust and shocking to every sense of right as this action would be, yet it will not lack attempts at justification. We hear now even, coming from South Carolina, a demand that the majority of the people, if colored men, shall not rule in that State; that the very foundation-stone of Republicanism—that the majority shall govern—is there to be overturned, and in South Carolina the minority must rule the majority. The fact is admitted that in that State there is a clear majority of colored men; but, say the minority, they ought not to govern the State. Why? Because they are ignorant; because they are not owners of the property of the State. No other charge is made against them. This, then, if I understand it, is what the Southern Democracy claims that republican government means, that the majority shall not rule unless that majority are the owners of the property of the State; that the majority shall not rule unless that majority is composed of the educated classes. And that, too, comes from a party that seeks affiliation at the North with the uneducated Irishman and German and foreigner who lands upon our shores without knowledge of our institutions, and with scarce property enough to bring him across the water. Mark, it is not I who say that the ignorant Irishman or German ought not to vote; it is the Southern Democrat who says that the uneducated man ought not to have a voice in public affairs. It is not I who say that the poor Irishman or German shall not have his fair share in his own government; it is the Southern Democrat, with his Northern ally, who declares that the poor man in the majority shall be governed by the rich man in the minority. On the contrary, I claim that all men are equally entitled to the ballot as an inborn right. I believe in the right of the majority to govern. I had rather cast my lot in a land governed by an uneducated majority than by an educated minority. I hold the aggregate intelligence of the mass in determining the necessities and the laws of the society under which they live is better to be trusted than the intellect, however refined of the few, swayed by their passions, prejudices, and lust of power. I had rather take my stand with the poor men governing a country, being the greater number, than be governed by the rich men, being the few. An oligarchy, whether of wealth, of birth, or of education, all experience has shown, is the worst government of all. Better, far better, the rule of one man than the rule of many men less than the major part of all. His vices and wrongs divided among the mass will be infinitesimal in their hurt. Their grasping desires and passions will multiply the oppressions of his in the ratio of their numbers.

THE COLORED MEN OF THE SOUTH.

See the arrogant ingratitude of these South Carolinians, whose reasoning I take as a specimen of the whole thought of the South. Who are the colored men of South Carolina? They are the majority of the laborers; they are the majority of the wealth-producers; they are the majority of the citizens possessing, under our Constitution and under every idea of republican government, the majority of rights; and why should they not govern? And what is that Democracy, therefore, that says that they shall not govern? Are they the evil-disposed? By no means. Witness their action even during the late civil war, when, being in the majority, and having full power, if they had chosen to use it, to have inflicted untold injuries upon their masters, they remained quietly about their labors, even taking care of the women and children of those who had oppressed and robbed them during their entire lives. Are they, indeed, ignorant? Sufficient to answer those who complain of their ignorance that if so, it is your own fault. Why didn't you educate them? If ignorant, what now is your complaint? That they cannot be trusted with legislative power, because they are so eager for learning that their first acts are to adopt so extensive and expensive a school system that the taxes upon property are too heavy; that their desire for knowledge is so great that they impose too heavy burdens upon the property of the State in order to get rid of that ignorance which was forced upon them without their consent, and of which you complain. You do not seem to accuse them of rejoicing in their ignorance. And if their ignorance is so detrimental to the State, the quicker it is rid of it the better, the higher the taxes for that purpose the better; and their laudable endeavor to fit themselves for their duties as citizens is the last thing with which the educated minority or the property-holder of the State should charge as a wrong done to yourselves. You aver that education makes the better citizen, and still you complain of the uneducated because they seek education by which to raise themselves to that higher plane where only it is asserted by the educated white man the governing power ought to reside. Unreasonably, you first declare that ignorance degrades the man, and then object to the means which the ignorant man takes to dispel his ignorance. It is agreed on all hands that education is a safeguard against crime, a protection to society, an insurance upon property. Why, then, do we hear from South Carolina the burden of complaint against laws passed by a Legislature, a majority of whom are colored men, which taxes the property of the State for the purpose of educating the children of the State? But I deny the ignorance of the colored men of the South. They were not taught from books, but they learned, even as slaves—from a source I cannot stop to inquire—how to be loyal to their Government, their duties and obligations to the State, and that was more than their masters ever knew. In fealty to law, in his obligations to the Government of his country, his obedience to superiors and submission to rulers, the negro, as a class, has never faltered, never has made a mistake; and his conduct during the war has become the admiration of nations. How he acquired that knowledge would be a curious matter of research, for the principles which lie at the foundation of those duties of the citizen are the subject of the most subtle of the disputations of SOCRATES and of the most argumentative of the epistles of Paul. Besides, to them as slaves the Government had been nothing but the guarantee of their oppression. They knew enough during the rebellion to treat with kindness, consideration, courtesy and humanity, the helpless ones committed to their charge. During that long war, when they were left almost alone in the State, we hear scarcely an instance of heinous crime, of rapine, of robbery, of murder, by the negro when a slave. How is it that elevating him into a free man has changed him into the demon and fiend, which his late master would fain have us believe the citizen negro has become, so that he can only be controlled by disguised bands riding at night to whip and scourge his person, burn his dwelling and murder his little ones? He knows how to exercise the Christian virtues of charity, forbearance and forgiveness, although oppressed from generation to generation. Although the products of his labors have been used to pamper the wants of others; although he had every incentive to revenge himself on his late master when he became the power in the State, and had put into his hands the ballot by which laws are made, yet the worst complaint of the exercise of that power is, not that he has passed laws to pull his master down, or even to take from him that which the negro had a right to believe was the wrongly-acquired products of his own labor, but that he has simply imposed taxes to educate and elevate himself, and to enable him more intelligently to exercise the power which he wields lest he should wrongfully use it.

THE WORK OF THE COLORED MAN.

Has any one heard of any colored man, or any number of colored men, now with the power in their hands, being the majority of the State, banding together to ride at night for the purpose of avenging themselves upon their late masters and late oppressors? Even the detractor of the negro has failed to point out such instance. Which knows most of the necessities of the South, the negro or the white man? The negro builds churches and school-houses; the white man burns them. The negro works industriously to produce something from the soil; the white man refuses to labor, and endeavors to create anarchy because he can no longer live in idleness upon the labor of others. The negro, after the day of toil, is well-taught enough to go to his peaceful home and quiet rest. He knows enough to respect every man's rights of person and property; and the white man rides at night masked, disguised and armed, to the terror of the people, and for the purpose of murdering the officers of the law, or of burning the cabins of the peaceful. Finally, the colored men everywhere knew enough—and hence comes up the cry against them—all to vote the Republican ticket, and that steadily; and that is sufficient political knowledge, in my judgment, for anybody. I submit to the calm judgment of the country, upon a fair and not strained comparison of the two races, as they stand together today in South Carolina, which is the fitter to govern? In whose hands life, liberty and property, are, and will in the future be, more safe? In a community, under the government of which class would any prudent, well-behaved, considerate man rather cast his lot? With which class is the deadly street-brawl, the drunken fight, the grocery riot, most prevalent? And when a man at the North claims that the negro is not fit to govern, I ask him, in all solemnity, if he were accused of a crime in South Carolina, and desired full and impartial justice as a Northern man, before whom would he rather be tried, as a jury of his countrymen, twelve negroes or twelve white men of equal education? We are told that the negro is not fit to govern himself because there is no negro orator, no negro poet, no negro statesman, no negro philosopher. Poets, philosophers, statesmen, are the growth of centuries of civilization and refinement; and the colored man has but today come forth from slavery, with all its ignorance and degradations, and has hardly yet enjoyed six years of freedom, and in no country has ever received the advantages of education. Let us not expect too much and too soon. Wait and see if the providence of the Almighty will not yet demonstrate the equality, at least in right, of his creatures. How many years ago was it since the English Press taunted us, notwithstanding all our boasted ancestry and culture, with, "Who reads an American book?" "Where is the American NEWTON?" "Where is the American MILTON?" "Where is the American SHAKESPEARE?" To this taunt then there was no answer by an agricultural people—an infant people. But a few years, less than half a century, have silenced that reproach, and we point to our authors, philosophers and poets, quite the equal of the Old World.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEGRO.

The question of oratory and statesmanship in the colored men let me illustrate with an instance of the present Congress. When the Kuklux bill was under discussion a colored colleague of mine representing the State of South Carolina made a speech in the House upon that bill, not only so well delivered, but so well considered and well argued, that the Democracy were fain to break the force of it by giving to your humble servant the high compliment of having written it. I wish it could have been true. I should have been proud of that speech. I only wish that the one I am now making to you were half as good. But it was all his own, as I have reason for knowing from hearing him in private conversation beforehand enunciate quite a number of the thoughts which he therein elaborated for the public ear. And this colored orator—for his production was worthy of the name—was the product of the free schools of Boston, for he was brought up among you here, and is an example of what our system of education has done in the case of the colored men who have, under the glorious Constitution of our beloved Massachusetts, reaped the advantages of equality of right and equality of privilege now given to every American citizen by amendments of the Constitution of the United States which the Democracy seek to overthrow. So, too, the negro has falsified and set at naught another class of grave accusations against his race. When his freedom was proclaimed, it was asserted, nay, indeed believed, by his former master that he would not labor because of any of the incentives which impel the white man; that he would only work when driven to his task by the lash; that, as a race, he would have no desire for the acquisition of property; that he would not try to surround himself with the comforts of civilization; that he would lead an idle and vicious life in dreamy laziness, only broken by stealthy efforts to plunder a precarious subsistence from the means of others. Let the facts taught by experience answer the absurd falsity of all this. Instead of crowding into cities, where employment could not be found and his services were not needed, as a rule, when undisturbed, attached to his hearth-stone and roof-tree, however humble, he has preferred to remain upon the soil which gave him birth. He has become the willing, industrious laborer for wages. He has endeavored, by patient industry, to accumulate property. The agricultural products of the South, where he is almost the only laborer—and certainly the sole one, if the declaration of the former slave-master were correct, that the white man could not labor under a Southern sun—have increased since his freedom in an astonishing degree, notwithstanding the wrongs, oppressions and interruptions to which as a workingman he has there been subjected. In fact, so great has been that production that its very abundance is now cited by his oppressors as evidence that there can be nothing but peace and quiet where the returns of labor are so great. He rears churches, builds school-houses, and fills both, while his white neighbors avoid both save to burn them, kill the pastor and whip the teacher. The statistics of the commerce of the South abundantly show that he seeks to surround himself with all the conveniences of civilized life. His cabin receives from the manufacturers of the North many of the conveniences of home and in some degree its elegancies; and there is not a dealer in the Southern States who will not tell you that his most profitable as well as most extended sales are to the colored workingman. There is but a single commodity in which the retail trade at the South with the whites excels that of the negro, and that is whisky! Intemperance was never one of his vices; even in a state of barbarism travelers tell us but very little of his use of strong drinks. So that drunkenness with him is not a hereditary vice. The experience of every officer of the army who served with colored troops will bear testimony to preference for negro sentinels over the commissary train carrying whisky supplies. I hardly remember to have seen a drunken black man, but I have seen drunken colored men where the mixture of white blood was equal or predominated. How many tippling saloons are there in proportion to your population in our own city of Boston, owned, ton, kept, supported, and patronized by negroes? I do not know that this may be even claimed as a virtue, because I have sometimes doubted whether from temperament and habit of body the great temptation to strong drink existed with the black man. But the fact is patent to all. Certain it is that in the South, the expenditure by the colored man is greater for churches and school-houses than for intoxicating liquors. Can the white man there say as much? Nay, more, can we make the same declaration in Massachusetts, even with our Prohibitory law upon the statute book?

HIS TEMPERANCE, HABITS, AND BRAVERY.

Temperate industry has had its usual and necessary result. Cut off from buying land in many portions of the Southern country, with necessaries to be provided for himself and family, having been literally thrown into the world naked and almost in a state of nature as regards property, without any wealth arising from the ownership of the soil, having everything of the means of living to provide, in less than six years, in one kind of investment alone, the colored man has deposited in the few savings banks established by the Government in the slave States a sum equal to one dollar for every man, woman and child of his population. From the first glance at the detail, this sum seems small; in the aggregate it amounts to nearly four millions, and it quadruples all the like investments by the white men of the South. In Massachusetts, even, the working man has not done more in proportion to the number of years in which the accumulation of his savings has increased and multiplied by the interest upon the investment. The war has enabled the negro to answer still another accusation. His detractors insisted that he had neither the courage nor manhood to fight, wholly overlooking the qualities of stern endurance, of persistent effort, of patient daring, so often exhibited in his attempts to recover his freedom, as against the bloodhound that tracked him, the armed horseman who pursued him, the hardship, the starvation that accompanied him; the doubt and peril of his safety even when the destination of his flight was attained, giving instances of fortitude such as have ennobled many a hero of romance. In spite of all this it is claimed that the negro has no qualities which would enable him as a soldier to sustain the shock of battle. It has been said of him that, as fighting qualities were hereditary, and as he had only been used to the arts of peace while held in slavery, therefore, it could not be expected of him that he would fight. Admitting this theory of inherited courage to be true, those who advanced it for this purpose overlooked or forgot one important element, that the negro came from a fighting race; that he or his ancestor was enslaved, because made captive in battle in his own country, and that, too, in a hand-to-hand fight; and his contests with the veteran troops of France in San Domingo show that he had lost none of his hereditable blood. I admit fully and freely that he is of a peaceable and quiet disposition; peaceable because placable; quiet because good-natured; adverse to fighting because naturally sympathetic and kind-hearted. But upon this question of his fighting qualities I speak not untried. During the war, I organized and put in the field some 25,000 negro soldiers. I saw them storm, in solid column, the enemy's works, and a better and braver charge was never made. But it is said that the force of discipline, the excitement of the contest, the sound of the bugle, the voice of command, carried the colored soldier forward beyond the wont of his nature. But I have seen him work, day in and day out, calmly and steadily under fire, where the enemy were bursting shells in the trenches by tons of iron a day; and as the work went on I have heard the laugh and jest go round. And all this, too, done without murmur or complaint. When, in retaliation for the act of the rebel General in putting some of my colored soldiers captured by him under fire in the trenches around Richmond, I put a hundred of the Virginia Reserves in the same pit and under the same fire where the negro troops labored for months, they unanimously offered to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and desert the Confederacy rather than remain there for an hour. Therefore, let me say in all kindness of admonition to the Southern men who ride at night to murder the negro and burn his dwelling, that they had better not trespass too far upon the patient kindliness of his nature, or the desire of the negro for peace. I warn them that he will stand only about so much killing, and that he bears with the evils and wrongs inflicted upon him by his midnight pursuers simply because he looks to the Government for protection and thinks it neither his duty nor his privilege under the laws to protect himself. But if—as I trust will not be the case—the Government fails in that duty, and he once takes up arms for his protection, his hunters will quail and flee before the determination of his defense and the courage of his battle; and they may, perhaps, be shocked and stand aghast with horror at the cruelty of a peaceful and kindly nature when it is too much aroused and bursts the bounds of patience under accumulated suffering and wrong. It is the duty of the statesman to ponder well these facts; observe well a newly-enfranchised race, as is the negro—patient, industrious, peaceful, loyal and faithful, brave and determined when danger comes in the line of duty, thrifty, accumulative, greedy of knowledge, eager for advancement, temperate and religious, and say whether such a race is not fit for the responsibilities and rights of self-government.

WASHINGTON.

The Chinese Missionaries — Southern Claims—Base-Ball—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Government has no advices from China other than the telegram from London, which was printed in the newspapers last month, relative to the Celestials refusing to protect Christian missionaries and teachers, and, therefore, in the absence of official information has taken no action whatever on the subject. The question may be presented as to the right of the United States to interfere in the matter, if the fact should appear that the Emperor's edict is merely to regulate affairs in his own dominions, irrespective of nationalities, without affecting the treaty stipulation.

THE NORTH GERMAN MINISTER.

Baron GEROLT has taken passage on the steamer of the 25th inst. He is in receipt of letters from all parts of the country from distinguished gentlemen expressive of their regret on his leaving the country, and of their hopes for a safe voyage and continued good health.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Today the Southern Claims Commission had before them the cases of JACOB L. ATTLEE, of Richmond, and GEORGE H. SOUTHALL, Postmaster of Nottaway Court-house, Va. Mr. ATTLEE, whose claim amounts to $14,000, was, during the war and previously, in the service of the Tredegar Iron-works, where most of the cannon and projectiles of the rebel army were fabricated. He was subjected to a very searching examination by the Commissioners, and found much difficulty in answering some of their interrogatories. Mr. SOUTHALL, whose claim foots up $5,570, was in the rebel service by conscription, but seemed, from the evidence brought out, to have done as little as he could for the Confederacy, and left its service as soon as possible. To-morrow (Tuesday) is assigned to the cases of Rev. HIRAM WALKER READ, of Fall's Church, a clerk in the Second Auditor's Office; Mrs. SUSAN T. CRUIT, of this city; CHARLES KIRBY, of Fairfax Court-house, and NATHAN WEBSTER, of Georgetown, formerly of Fall's Church.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized ALEXANDER BARRENGER ORR as Vice-Consul of her Britannic Majesty at and for the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and for the Custom-house District thereof.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Custom-house appointments have been confirmed by Secretary BOUTWELL:

Thomas W. Gibson, to be Assistant Appraiser; J. F. Hall and Chauncey D. Murray, to be Examiners; Lewis Frank, George A. Bennet, John Crosby, to be openers and packers; and C. C. Caswell, to be clerk in the Naval Office.

THE "BLUE STOCKINGS."

The Olympic Base-ball Club, of this city, (Blue Stockings,) will leave here on Wednesday, on their first grand tour, and have arranged to play the following matches: May 12, Live Oak, of Cincinnati, in Cincinnati; 13th, Forest City, of Cleveland, in Cincinnati; 15th, Kekionga, of Fort Wayne, in Cincinnati; 16th, White Stockings, of Chicago, in Chicago; 17th, Forest City, of Rockford, in Rockford, Ill.; 18th, Ætnas, of Chicago, in Chicago; 20th, Forest City, of Cleveland, in Cleveland; 22d, Union, (Haymakers,) of Troy, in Troy; 23d, Harvards, of Boston, in Boston; 24th, Boston, of Boston, (return game;) 26th, Yale University nine, of New-Haven, in New-Haven. The Blue Stockings also intend to play the Neptune Club, of Easton, Penn., and the Athletic and Experts, of Philadelphia, but no days have been set for these games. They are endeavoring to perfect arrangements with the Boston Club to play them in New-York while in that City, but the latter have not yet accepted the proposition.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims today rendered an interesting and important decision in the case of SLAWSON, Jr., against the United States, claiming the value of a steam-boat sold by a Treasury agent at Charleston, as captured property, after the close of the war. At the fall of Charleston the vessel was owned by SLOWSON, and had been used in the harbor by the Confederate authorities, and was then, on a verbal agreement, employed by the United States Quartermaster's Department. Afterward she was turned over to a Treasury agent, and sold. Chief-Justice DRAKE, delivering the decision, holds that the Court has no jurisdiction to pronounce a judgment against the United States in suits brought to recover the proceeds of any captured property which has been used for carrying on war against the United States, and that this vessel was so employed. Judgment against the claimant is also based upon the consideration that said steam-boat having been appropriated by the United States Army for military purposes, is exempted by the act of July 4, 1864, from the jurisdiction of the Court. Judgment was rendered today in favor of BENJAMIN MORTONE, for $9,823, the proceeds of captured cotton.

POLICE DESCENT.

Raid Upon a First-Class Gambling House—Important Seizure by Capt. Hedden.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Capt. HEDDEN, with Detective REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, and ten men of his command, made a descent upon the famous gambling house No. 818 Broadway, known as the "Combination Game," owned by John Morrissey, John McCormick, Wm. Gage, John Fortune, George P. Sweeney, Wm. Waldron, Ira Jimree, alias January, and others. The descent was made on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, upon a complaint made by ARNOLD SEIVER, of the Prescott House, that on the 6th day of March last, he had lost $200 in the house.

On arriving at the house, Capt. HEDDEN found his entrance denied by stout iron doors, but being armed with a warrant, he had also taken the precaution to be reinforced with a huge "jimmey," and with this the iron outer doors and plate-glass inner doors were forced, and the Police poured into the place. GAGE, SWEENEY and JANUARY, of the proprietors, together with nineteen others who had been engaged in playing were found and arrested, some of them being concealed in the laundry, water-closet and coal-hole and other out-of-the-way places. They were all taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up to await arraignment before Justice DOWLING. The faro-table, roulette-table and other implements of the games, and $45 were also seized and taken to the Station-house, where they are held. The house is one of the most elegant and frequented in the City, and its seizure, late as was the hour at which it was made, created great consternation among the gamblers as the news spread among them with marvelous rapidity.

Capt. WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, is yet engaged in active warfare upon the vile dens in his dominions, and last night seized the houses No. 140 Division-street and No. 42 Canal-street, capturing eleven of the inmates, who were locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, sends us, among other current publications, the *Literary World*, a monthly periodical of modest size, published in Boston, and devoted to "choice readings from the best new books and critical reviews." We have also received from BRENTANO *Lilliput Lectures*, a little illustrated volume, by the author of *Lilliput Levee*, containing a variety of interesting knowledge on sundry hard subjects, conveyed in a manner suitable to the juvenile comprehension.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very atest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by

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No. 8 College-place.

A Day Must Not be Lost.—Hot weather is fast approaching. Don't lose your hair. Cultivate its strength and increase its growth. Keep the head cool, the hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has the highest recommendations in the world for restoring gray hair. It stops its falling out and increases its growth. As a hair-dressing it has no comparison.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Improvement is Everywhere Visible in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, notwithstanding it has ever been at the head of New-England hotels. Newly fitted and furnished throughout.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—EDSON.—At the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., Wednesday, April 19, by Rev. J. Livingstone Reese, of Albany, FRANCIS A. DAVIS, of Boston, to KATE Z., daughter of the late O. W. Edson.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—In Baltimore, at the residence of her grandfather, Commodore H. Y. Purviance, ELIZABETH PURVIANCE, daughter of Brodnax Atkinson, in the 10th year of her age.

ABEEL.—On Monday morning, May 8, ALFRED ABEEL, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father, John H. Abeel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Asher C. Havens, No. 306 East 15th-st. on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOGART.—Suddenly, Saturday morning, May 6, AUGUSTUS L. BOGART, Jr., aged 23 years, 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, William H. Wood, No. 210 East 62d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BRAGG.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Saturday evening, May 6, Major HENRY M. BRAGG, eldest son of the late Alixis Bragg, and formerly Lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of the family, No. 47 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

CROUNSE.—At her residence, near Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday morning, May 4, 1871, Mrs. J. C. CROUNSE, aged 62 years, wife of Col. John C. Crounse, and mother of L. L. Crounse, of Washington, D. C., and S. H. Crounse, of Montana.

DEAN.—At Harlem, on Monday, the 8th inst., ROBERT WETMORE DEAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 52 West 132d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

EAGER.—In this City, on Monday, May 8, after a brief illness, JENNISON EAGER, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIRK.—On Seventh day, Fifth month, (6th,) at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel T. Valentine, No. 154 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, MARY T. KIRK, widow of Daniel Kirk, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, Long Island, on Third day, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LANE.—At the residence of her grandfather, Rev. B. J. Lane, South Framingham, Mass., May 2, of typhoid pneumonia, ANNA DE GRAFF LANE, daughter of Rev. S. E. Lane, formerly of Carmel, N. Y., aged 22 years.

MASON.—On the 8th inst. SIDNEY MASON, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MYER.—Sunday morning, May 7, ABRAHAM D. MYER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 East 63d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 7, JOHN SEAMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Robert and Edward, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 15 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, May, 9, at 2 P. M.

The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment, and funeral services will also be held at his late residence there, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

SCHUREMAN.—On the 7th inst., FREDERICK A. SCHURMAN, aged 63 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault at Eighteenth-street M. E. Church.

SALE.—On Monday morning, May 8, ANN T. SALE, widow of the late William A. Sale, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 156 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

STEBBINS.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., May 5, 1871, EUNICE, wife of Charles Stebbins, aged 77 years.

SMITH.—On Sunday, ELLINOR CORNELISON, wife of Cornelius T. Smith.

Funeral on Tuesday, from her late residence, at Nyack, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family and of her son John C. T. Smidt, and her son-in-law, John L. Salisbury, are invited without further notice.

WELDON.—On Wednesday, May 3, CHARLES E. WELDON, organist of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, in the 38th year of his age.

☞ Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSECUTED ORGAN.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated, being aware of the fact, prefer the building up to the knocking-down system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In this country, where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES IN MARCH:

Received for work	$22 00	From the earnings of a young girl	$5 00
Member of St. Paul's, Sing Sing	1 00	Mrs. T. Owen	5 00
R. S. Clark	25 00	W. D. Harris	5 00
Josiah Lane	10 00	Henry Young	50 00
Joseph W. Alsop	25 00	D. A. Wood	10 00
Mrs. H. H. G.	5 00	R. B. Connolly	25 00
Mrs. W. W. Wakeman	5 00	Mrs. J. J. West	3 00
T. M. Markoe, M. D.	10 00	Mrs. D. W. James	10 00
M. D. W.	20 00	Cash	5 00
Cash	10 00	W. D. Thompson	25 00
William F. Crary	10 00	D. W. E.	20 00
Cash	2 00	William Tracy	5 00
S. F. B. Morse	25 00	Peter Gilsey	10 00
Robt. J. Livingston	25 00	R. Stuyvesant	25 00
A. Dodworth	10 00	Cash	5 00
Thomas Watt	25 00	Mrs. L. A.	10 00
Miss M. F. Jones	5 00	M. M. H.	10 00
William Wood	50 00	Wm. C. Rhinelander	50 00
J. A. Hardenburgh	10 00	Wm. A. Lambert	10 00
Dr. Crane	5 00	H. W. Ford	10 00
Mrs. M. T. O.	5 00	Mrs. J. M. Fisk	5 00
Cash, $5 and $5	10 00	W. W. Parkin	10 00
P. S. Halsted	10 00	James L. Schieffelin	100 00
S. V. Hoffman	15 00	E. C. W.	5 00
Mrs. E. S. Jaffray	100 00	Cash	5 00
A member of the Church of the Transfiguration, Rev. Dr. Houghton			150 00

Total for March, $1,007.

RECEIPTS IN APRIL FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Miss M. D. Wagstaff	$5 00	St. John's, Carlisle, Pa	$3 00
"Z," Trinity Church	30 00	Miss Sarah Tyler	1 50
Mrs. Somerandyke	5 00	Grace Chapel, N. Y., Rev. J. W. Kramer	32 61
Cash	2 00	Rev. R. B. Peet, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	3 75
Mrs. Helen R. Perkins	10 00	"C," $1. H. V., 50c.	1 50
Work done in house	15 00	John K. Myers	25 00
Mrs. W. L. Mott	6 50	Mrs. F. A. Moulton	10 00
St. Clement's Church	35 00	Mrs. Dickerson	2 00
A poor girl from the country	50	C. G. Franckiyn	25 00
John L. Pugh	5 00	James Clynch	10 00
J. B. Slossen	10 00	Mrs. Mary Schlessinger	20 00
J. F. D. Lanier	10 00	C. V. S. Roosevelt	50 00
C. J. F.	4 00	H. G. Stevens	5 00
S. P. C., $3. Cash, $2.	5 00	Theo. W. Riley	10 00
J. J. Pettit	5 00	Mrs. M. Keteltas	5 00
U. J. Smith	10 00	Mrs. C. Knox	5 00
F. Marquand	20 00	Wm. P. Powers	10 00
W. A. Booth	10 00	Guy Richards	20 00
Mrs. E. A. Christie	10 00	Mrs. J. B. Dickinson	10 00
Mrs. Sackett	5 00	Mrs. H. J. Chapin	5 00
Mrs. J. B. Mott	10 00	Cash	5 00
Mrs. Rosa E. Rainsford	100 00	Mrs. L. L. Morgan	10 00
Mrs. Geo. W. Pell	10 00	Mrs. DeHon	5 00
Sam'l C. Thompson	10 00	S. T. Gordon	5 00
Mrs. D. F. Appleton	5 00		

Total for April, $622 36.

PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer,
Office of the *Christian Year*,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

REMOVAL.—The Trustees have purchased the large building No. 260 Greene-st., next to the corner of 8th-st. About $15,000 are still required to complete the "Building Fund," and enable the managers to occupy the new home FREE OF DEBT. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THIS PURPOSE ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

WM. ALEX. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st.,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, No. 87 Chambers-st.,
ROBERT S. HOLT, No. 57 Water-st.,
Trustees of the Building Fund.

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC. Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.

Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
and one box
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS.
In the Spring months
is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.
Crystal Palace Drug-store, 594 Broadway, New-York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st., New-York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night.

ORTNER & HOULE.,
JEWELERS,
ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS
To the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

EVERY NOVELTY IN FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.
MONOGRAMS DESIGNED FOR NOTE-PAPER.
No. 3 ST. JAMES'-ST., LONDON, S. W.

The £12 12s. Lady's or Gentleman's TRAVELING BAG, with silver or silver-gilt fittings, IVORY BRUSHES, &c., complete.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE
AND
OBJECTS OF ART
ON EXHIBITION FREE.

At the Somerville Art Gallery, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

A rare and curious collection of Antique Cabinets, Chairs, Clocks, Fire-dogs, &c., &c.; of fine old Engravings by Bartolozzi, and a few choice Oriental Carpets.

All to be sold on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 11,
at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.
There will be
NO SALE
OF HORSES
AT THE SCARSDALE STUD-FARM
on May 10, as advertised, the entire stud having been sold to W. C. Patterson, of Minneapolis, Minn.
L. G. MORRIS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 13, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday, at 7½ A. M., on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietor of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTtery of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

USE THURSTON'S TOOTH POWDER.—It is the best. Use THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME. It is exquisite. Sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD balls, martingale rings, checks, and solid sleeve buttons, animals heads with glass eyes, assorted colors.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE!

APPLETON'S EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK contains 10 maps, 20 plans of the principal cities, and 120 engravings. 1 vol., 12mo. 720 pages, double column. Price $6.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly Grant Club will be held at Headquarters, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.

All Republicans of the District are invited to attend.

DAVID CLARKE, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. HEITZ, }

THE 17TH-DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at No. 198 48th-st., corner 7th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
BENJ. F. FINLEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business of the week opened yesterday (May 8) with one sale at the Exchange, as follows: ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in Partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises No. 381 Canal-street, north-west corner of Laurens-street, or South Fifth-avenue, embracing a four-story brick building, and lot, the latter in size being 21.2 by 80 by 6.7 by 79.6, the rear of the lot being very narrow, owing to the widening of Laurens-street. The property was purchased by TERRENCE FARLEY for Judge KANE. Price paid, $27,400. With the exception of the following adjournments announced, no further business was transacted: Supreme Court sale of lot on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, west of Tenth-avenue, adjourned by JAMES M. MILLER until Friday next, and Supreme Court sale of house and lot on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets, adjourned by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE until the 15th inst.

Today, at the Exchange, sales of City property will be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MULLER, WILKINS & CO. and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, respectively, while JOHNSON & MILLER will conduct an extensive sale of suburban lots at Rutherford Park, N. J., and S. DINGEE & CO. will dispose of the desirable property known as the Hawthorns, near Rye Neck, in Westchester County. For particulars in regard to these auctions, reference is made to our advertising columns, or to the weekly list of sales published yesterday.

Exchange Sales, Monday, May 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick building and lot, No. 381 Canal-st., n. w corner Laurens-st., or South 5th-av., lot 21.2x80x6.7x79.6..........$27,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH AND 8th avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, Madison-av. lots, single or in plots; also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park; also, lots on the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Among the above will be found several desirable blocks and parcels. For diagrams and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., modern new four-story brown-stone dwelling, 22x60 feet; also, 52d-st., 25x75 feet; new and well built; lots, 100 feet; price reasonable. Also, a revised list of houses for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—IN 42D-ST., near 5th-av., north side, one of the best built and elegantly-furnished houses in the City. The house and furniture nearly new, and in the most perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., thirty or forty feet frontage for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FACING THE PARK, BELOW 80TH-ST.—For sale, a choice plot of four lots, including corner.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GAS-COAL property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded, the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment superior to any coal-mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25, or to American Gas-light *Journal*, No. 42 Pine-st., Room 18.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,

Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Mamaroneck, one hour from City, ten minutes from depot, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; fine two-story house contains fourteen rooms, high ceilings, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., &c.; six acres of land handsomely laid out; barn, stable, &c., all in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN Dutchess County, New-York; superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON.—Some choice plots for sale, handsomely situated, within five minutes of depot. Also two fine cottages, nine rooms; price $7,000 each, on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER RESIDENCE centrally situated in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn. Four acres of land with out-buildings, ice, and a good supply of fruit. Apply as above, to R. D. GARDNER.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; REduced prices since May 1; sale $5,000 and upward; rents, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AND country seats for sale at Peekskill, Tarrytown, Fordham, White Plains, Rye, New-Rochelle, and Tremont. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, BEAUTIFULLY situated on the banks of the Passaic River, containing eight rooms each, four minutes' walk from the depot and thirty minutes from New-York by the Erie Railroad. Fishing, boating and beautiful drives. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., Passaic Bridge Depot, N. J.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer season, a small cottage, fully furnished, situated on the main road between the Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake House, close to the lake.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MORRISANIA.—TO LET OR FOR SALE cheap—A very desirable house in East Morrisania; roomy, convenient, within a few minutes of depot; will be rented for the year at $800, or for the Summer at $500, or will be sold for $10,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J.; house large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS ABOUT six acres of land, with house containing twelve rooms, and large carriage-house. The buildings have just been put in complete order and painted throughout; rent, $800. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., the fine dwelling, late of Jacob Lorillard, twelve rooms, with thirteen acres of land; stables and garden; much fine fruit. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, A FURnished cottage, situated on the main road, opposite to Rockwell Hall, and adjoining property of A. P. Man, Esq.; 1¼ acres of land; stable. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, RED BANK, N. J.—Furnished house of ten rooms to rent for the Summer; price low; good bathing and boating. Address E. A. DWIGHT, Red Bank, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET,
the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, FORTY feet square, to let from June 1 to October, for $800, with all modern improvements; stable, new milk cow and man to take care of her; situated upon the highest and healthiest part of the island; ten minutes' drive from Central Park. Address B., Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED to rent for the Summer season; price $500. Address J. V. WHEALAND, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SEAson or year, a handsomely-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, pleasantly situated. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT—A COTTAGE; three minutes' walk from depot; eight rooms; rent $600. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SARATOGA STORES.

Three Grand Union Hotel stores, best location in Saratoga, fitted with gas, shelving and counters; rent $400 to $700; hotel opens June 1. Address GRAND UNION HOTEL, Saratoga.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST STABLES IN the City at No. 217 West 26th-st., containing eight stalls, with fine tenement over stable. The street to be paved with wood.
ALSO, the HOUSE No. 220 5th-av.
ALSO, the very handsome five-story HOUSE, No. 13 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Inquire of JOHN J. FINNEY, No. 6 Wall-st., third story, front office.

TO RENT CHEAP—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, lofts and stores Nos. 177 Hester-st. and 320 East 48th-st. Apply to engineer on premises, or to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE EVER OFFERED FOR AN

INVESTMENT OR A HOME.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Tuesday, May 16, 1871,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF
200 BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS AT
RUTHERFURD PARK,
FORTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,
Between the Broad Gauge Double Track Railroads, the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.
EASY WALKING DISTANCE FROM THREE STATIONS.
PLANK WALKS THROUGH EVERY STREET.
Special train from foot of Chambers-st. and 23d-st., Erie Railway, at 11¼ A. M. Luncheon on arrival of train.
Get maps and free passes of the auctioneers, and at the ferry on the day of sale.
Splendid music by Grafulla's full Band.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, MAY 9,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
by order of one of the original stockholders.
Positive sale, without any limit or reservation,
135 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN THE PARK.
Location unequaled. Surroundings excellent. First-class villas all around. Ground high and commanding. Near two railroad depots.
Terms liberal. Collation before sale. Free excursion passes for 11 o'clock train, May 9, over Erie Railroad to the Park, with maps and full particulars, will be furnished by JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock,
POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of Thomas D. Hudson and Samuel C. Barnes, Esqs., executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Johns, deceased, of
57 CHOICE NINTH WARD (Brooklyn) LOTS, finely situated on high ground, on Douglass-st. Boulevard and Degraw-st., between Ralph and Howard avs. Sale positive, as the estate must be closed. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's offices,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Also, at same time and place, positive sale by order of trustee in bankruptcy of three valuable East New-York lots, situated on the north-east and north-west corners of
ATLANTIC-AV. AND SIGEL-AV.
Maps and particulars at offices of auctioneers.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 45TH AND 84TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
TENTH-AVENUE—The very desirable frame dwelling, 23x46 feet, situate on south-west corner of 10th-av. and 84th-st., together with three full lots, 25x100 feet. Also, coach-house and stable, 25x50 feet.
TENTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, each 25x100 feet. Forty-fifth-st. is paved, sewered, curbed, &c., &c. Eighty-fourth-st. is curbed, guttered, Croton and gas pipes laid, &c. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REMEMBER THE SALE OF
"THE HAWTHORNES,"
On the grounds, at
RYE NECK,
THIS DAY.
THIRTY-EIGHT
ELEGANT WATER-FRONT LOTS.
FREE TRAINS
Leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11¼ A. M.
COLLATION ON THE GROUNDS.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country-seat and grounds now occupied by Charles A. Migs, Esq., Bard-av. and Richmond Terraces, New-Brighton; seven and two-thirds acres of land laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; splendid house, 81x39; all modern conveniences; fronts on the Kills; stable and all out-buildings complete; land superb, with 1,154 feet on two roads; surroundings excellent; could be laid out in building plots without interfering with the house. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., situated on the westerly side of 11th-av., 25 feet 1¼ inches northerly from the north-west corner of 11th-av. and 51st-st., being 25 feet 1¼ inches in width and 100 feet deep on each side. JOHN HOPGOOD,
Executor of the last will and testament of
Ellis Barlow, deceased.
THOS. H. HURLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 6 City Hall-place.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-THREE VACANT LOTS—BY order of the executors of John P. Bergen, deceased, situate on 3d and 4th avs., and on 53d, 54th and 53d sts., Brooklyn; to be sold on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also, by order of the executors of Jonathan Saul, deceased, two houses and seventeen lots on 44th and 49th sts., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.
Full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON WEST 22D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The plot of land, together with the brick church building thereon, situate on the northerly side of West 22d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A VALUAble Sing Sing property on Orchard-st., consisting of a three-story frame dwelling house of eighteen rooms, suitable for schools, boarding or large family; situation for views of river and health unsurpassed. Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without reserve. Particulars of A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871, AT 12 M.
ON THE GROUNDS,
NINETY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND.
The estate of the late Judge A. W. BRADFORD,
IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
At the Harrison Station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; one hour from the City; thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge. This well-known estate is divided by broad avenues into
PLOTS OF TWO TO SEVEN ACRES,
And, together with the
SPACIOUS MANSION,
Of thirty elegant rooms, with the extensive barns, carriage-houses, graperies, conservatory and 6 55-100 acres of tastefully-adorned grounds, will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
TERMS—Forty per cent. cash, sixty per cent. mortgage five years.
Take the 9 and 11¼ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
Persons in attendance at the house daily to show the premises.
For maps and circulars apply to E. S. JAQUES, attorney for executors, No. 25 Chambers-st., or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 28 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUFUS WATERHOUSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Orlando W. Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis A. Golding and Robert Dunlap, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of April, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap25-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MARSCHALL and GEORGE MITTAUER, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Marschall and George Mittauer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WM. WAKE, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wTu* No. 8 Reade-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 24th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 9th day of May, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, consisting of fur caps, collars and gloves, cloth in the piece, cloth caps, &c., the same being more or less damaged.—Dated April 29, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
MOBILE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, }
NO. 7 ROYAL-ST., MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, June 12, 1871, for dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel, Mobile Bay, each to a depth of 13 feet, and width of 200 feet. The average depth of excavation in Choctaw Pass will be 2 feet for a length of 3,200 feet, requiring the removal of 50,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally sand, the rest mud; and in Dog River Channel, the depth of excavation will be about 4 feet, requiring the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally mud. The average distance at which the material will have to be transported and deposited is three miles.

Bidders will propose for the work per cubic yard for material removed and deposited, measured by soundings in the cuts, and they will also state the additional charge for each half mile of transportation of material beyond the average of three miles. They will also state when they will engage to commence the work after the award of contract, and the time they will require to complete their contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in any case of failure from any cause on the part of the contractor to comply with all the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000 will be required to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned for any cause deemed by him to be sufficient.

Full information will be given at this office, where blank proposals can be obtained, or from which, on requisition, they will be mailed to the address of any one desiring to bid.

The envelopes inclosing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned in duplicate.
A. M. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers U. S. A.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6, 1871. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast-iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron, and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., May 3, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, June 3, 1871, for dredging and pier work in the Harbor of Little Sodus, N. Y., as follows:

For dredging from the channel, (20,000) twenty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of sand and gravel at so much per cubic yard, dredged and deposited. Proposals to be indorsed "Little Sodus Dredging."

For furnishing labor and materials for repairing (250) two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, of pier, and building (250) two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, of breakwater. Proposals to be indorsed "Little Sodus Pier."

Plans and specifications can be seen, and full information will be given, at this office.

Forms, contracts and bonds as usual.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, }
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 9, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality, of Beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAN P. EAKIN,
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, A. C. S.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No.
610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to
DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH
every variety of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

RICH CARPETS.

The newest patterns and latest colorings of
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPETS
Are constantly being added to our already
VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, CHECKED, and FANCY, just received.
The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Now open, a splendid assortment of
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILK TERRIES.
PLAIN AND STRIPED WORSTED TERRIES.
TAPESTRY AND CLOTH COVERS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
SATTEENS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, FURNITURE TWILLS, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, BED SPREADS,
WINDOW SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS.
On MONDAY, MAY 8, we will offer a splendid assortment of
SUMMER SHAWLS,
Consisting of PARIS GRENADINE, CHALLIE, BAREGE, CREPE MARETZ and SHETLAND.
The balance of stock in CASHMERE and WOOL SHAWLS
WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A LARGE LOT OF
TRAVELING AND CARRIAGE RUGS,
At $5 Each.

LADIES' FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.
A fine assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS.
LADIES' WHITE and COLORED LAWN SUITS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, complete, ready-made or to order.
FRENCH and AMERICAN CORSETS.
Special attention paid to LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and WEDDING OUTFITS.
N. B.—All orders will receive prompt attention.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

AT KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 3c., 4c., 6c., 10c., 12c. per yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 38c., 42c., 64c.
SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

HATS AND BONNETS.

CLOSING BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS, 25c.
ENGLISH, MILAN AND PEARL HATS, 38c. to 75c.
SUN AND SHADE HATS, 25c., 33c., 38c., 40c.
BOYS' HATS, 25c., 50c., 69c., 76c., 84c.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c. pr. up.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c. up.
SILK FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS, 3c. yard up.
TRIMMINGS, SILKS AND SATINS.

GLOVES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES, 10c. pair up.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 53c. pair.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 47c. pair.
BETTER KID GLOVE THAN THE JOSEPH, 73c.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c., 12½c. and 15c. pair.
LADIES' REGULAR MADE, 19c. pair.
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGANS, 48c. pair.
GENTS' REGULAR ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 20c.
GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 6c., 10c., 12½c. pair.

UNDER-WEAR.

CHEMISE AND DRAWERS, 45c. to $3 46.
NIGHT-GOWNS, 90c. to $9 80.
TUCKED SKIRTS, 70c. to $1 25.

EMBROIDERIES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 3c. yard up.
RUFFLINGS, 1sc., 20c., 25c., 31c. piece.
RUFFLINGS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard.

LACES.

LACE SHAWLS, $4 to $49.
PARASOL COVERS, 98c. to $7 50.
VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. to 75c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c., 75c., 95c.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. yard up.
LINEN EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. yard.
LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 7c., 9c., 10c.
WORKED SETS, 50c., 62c., 73c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12½c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 5c., 7c., 9c.

FANS AND JEWELRY.

FANCY FANS, 5c., 6c., 12c., 15c., 22c., 25c., 32c.
SILK FANS, 52c., 60c., 76c., 84c., 9?c.
SETS OF JEWELRY, 25c., 36c., 50c., 64c.

FANCY GOODS.

BEST 100-YARD MACHINE, 8c. spool.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTON, 1c. spool.
BEST FRENCH WORKING COTTON, 2c.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. pcs.
ENGLISH HAIR PINS, 2c. package.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
BEST BRASS PINS, FULL PAPERS, 3c. paper.
BEST SWAN BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.

LACE CURTAINS.

LACE CURTAINS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., 86c. up.
NOTTINGHAM LACES, 20c., 25c., 32c., 36c. yard.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, from $1 25 up.

MUSLINS AND DRESS GOODS.

NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c., 20c. up.
JACONET AND SWISS MUSLINS, 15c. yard up.
MARSEILLES AND PIQUES, 12½c. yard up.
LINEN TOWELS, 9c., 12½c., 18c., 20c. up.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 5c., 8c., 9c., 12c.
SILK EMBROIDERED DRESS GOODS, 12½c. yard.
SILK EMBROIDERED GRENADINES, 18c., 20c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 20c. yard.
ALPACAS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 15c. yard up.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS,
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

RICH LACES.
FINE BLACK THREAD LACE.
FINE BLACK GUIPURE LACE.
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., in all the NEWEST STYLES AND TRIMMINGS.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

FINE VARIETY
HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,
AT LOW MARKET PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

CANTRELL.
ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

AT MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES,
we are now opening the largest and most select assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever exhibited on 6th-av. Every article in our line fully represented. The latest novelties always on hand as soon as introduced in the market, at such rates as shall maintain our reputation for low prices.
Magnificent display of
French Flowers, Wreaths, Roses, Vines,
Garlands, Buds, &c.,
In all the latest and most desirable
Styles and Colors in present use.
STRAW GOODS,
Every Shape, Make and Quality introduced.
This season fully represented, Leghorn, Chip, Dunstable, Neapolitan, &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed, in all sizes, for ladies and children.
Stylishly-trimmed Hats, $5 to $10, sold elsewhere for $8 to $20.
Ribbons in all shades, both plain and gros grain, from the narrowest to the widest sash.
Elegant Patterns in Passementerie, Trimmings, Loops, Buttons, Moss Trimmings and Pique Trimmings. Fringes in every shade.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Marseilles Quilts, Summer Spreads, Towels, Napkins and Crashes, in all qualities. Shirting and Sheeting Muslins in all the popular makes,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Heavy Tuck Towels, $1 38, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 dozen.
Large Linen Napkins, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 dozen.
Table Linen, two yards wide, 63c., 75c., 88c. and $1.
Nottingham Curtain Lace, 25c., 30c., 38c., 44c., 50c.
UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS,
all qualities, sizes and styles, in the favorite makes, including the Werly, Thompson, Glove-fitting, &c.
Finest fitting Corsets in Imported, Wove and Hand-made, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50; handsomely embroidered, $3.
10 Tuck Skirts, 75c.; 20 tucks, $1.
6 Tucks and Ruffle, 38c.; 10 Tucks and Ruffle, $1.
We will open on MONDAY another lot of those STIPED GRENADINES, so stylish, at 25c. yard; Silk Stripes, 35c.
Eight cases choice patterns in SERGES, POPLINS, ALPACAS and LUSTRES, 25c., 30c., 35c. and 38c. yard.
Striped and plain JAPANESE SILKS and SERGES, 75c., 85c.
Black and White Striped SILKS, $1 38, $1 45 and $1 50.
Five cases high-lustre Black ALPACAS, 25c., 30c., 35c., 44c. and 50c.
Black and Colored TRIMMING SILKS, $1 25 and $1 50.
Black Silk for UNDERSKIRTS, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30.
Superior heavy Black GROS GRAIN SILK, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
We will also open on MONDAY
Ladies' and Children's Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Swiss Walking and Trail Suits, in all the latest styles,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, all colors, $2 and $2 50.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, $4, $5, $5 50, $6 $6 75 and $7.
Ladies' in Buff, Drab, Steel and Brown, $3 25, $4, $4 50.
Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers, $4, $6 50 and $7.
Misses' White Lawn Suits, $4, $5, $6 and $7.
Children's Marseilles Suits, $1 35, $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
Children's Marseilles Suits, with Capes, $3 to $5.
RICHARD MEARES,
Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

Furniture Coverings
IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; has long experience in nursing; will take the entire care of a young infant, or one grown child; neat sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant if required, or will take care of grown children; the best City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 318 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, or chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private gentleman's family, as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 30th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or as waitress, and to assist in fine washing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable reference. Address X. Y., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry or City by two good girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have unexceptionable City references, and are not afraid of work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing, or fine washing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 576 2d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, with good reference; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent person; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry and dessert cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 570 2d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at 349 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for experienced laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers; those lately landed; all nations; country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 576 2d-av., corner of 32d-st.

WANTED.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS ACcustomed to first-class work, and is an excellent fitter; will go by the day in families. Apply at No. 51 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as nurse and seamstress, and assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 630 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a Protestant, a situation; prefers to go in the country with a family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; is well capable of taking entire charge of a young infant; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 559 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; is a good laundress; best reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., Bell No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing; good reference; City preferred. Apply at No. 533 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a competent waitress whom she can recommend. Call at No. 46 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant laundress. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED foreign lady, accustomed to travel, and speaking several languages, wishes to accompany a family to Europe as governess, or lady's companion. Address Mme. D'AUREZ, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 4TH-AV., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

TO FAMILIES—WE HAVE ON DEMAND at all times a great assortment of very select help of all nations at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

AT THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT Office, No 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., employers will find competent and trustworthy female servants, for City or country.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GER-MAN, French, English, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 341 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon some person who is positively an invalid; would be willing to go to the country. Any family wishing such a person will find a trustworthy and Christian woman. As she is engaged out sewing by the day in families, address M. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is willing to take care of children and sew; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 432 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is a good baker and will assist in washing and ironing; willing to go to the country during the Summer months; good reference. Call or address No. 902 8th-av., over store, between 53d and 54th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and maid; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would like to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is competent of taking entire charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to find a place for her waitress and laundress to go together; no objections to the country. They can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 44 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats and pastry; is an excellent baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a permanent situation as seamstress; would be found useful to young ladies; is a Protestant. Call or address No. 49 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid or waitress; will be found competent and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 452 6th-av., in hardware-store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; country or City. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good seamstress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has got good City reference from her last employer. Address No. 579 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and very good laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Danish girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do sewing, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSed Cook; a first-class Cook, gets up hot and cold dishes equal to a man cook; Newport preferred; the best of City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country with a family that returns to the City in the Fall. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE-MAID or second nurse by a very respectable young girl; can be satisfactorily recommended; wages not an object; a good home preferred. Call at No. 495 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse; very neat seamstress and chamber-maid; will take either; can take charge of an infant; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and chamber-maid in a respectable family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or as seamstress and to see to a grown child. Call or address No. 59 West 48th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and good plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands laces, fluting and fineries; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 253 West 27th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 219 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do the housework of a small family, or to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 149 East 41st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 326 West 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to boarding; best of references. Call at No. 419 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at 301 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish maid; one who cuts and fits, and understands her business in every respect. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 427 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, A place as seamstress; operates on the sewing-machine; has good reference. Call at No. 276 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to take care of a baby, sew and do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last place, No. 124 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 10½ Grove-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young girl in a small private family; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 236 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO WORK out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Call or address No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; understands French cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to accompany a family who intend to go to Europe. Address OCEAN, Box 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Call or address No. 178 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 71 Lexington-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promply supplied with capable and reliable servants.
OFFICE NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

ABOUT 150 WELL-RECOMMEND-ED servant girls, of various nations and capacities, may be found at 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant to wait on a lady either sick or well; would assist with the housekeeping, and is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; has no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 416 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands American cooking, a situation in a private family; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing and has good references; country preferred. Address No. 82 Frankfort-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; can bring it up by the bottle; also competent to take care of an invalid, either in the country or City. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and trimmer; understands all kinds of fancy and family sewing; is a good operator; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 223 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman as good chamber-maid; has no objection to do fine washing and chamber-work in a small family. Can be well recommended as a good chamber-maid or laundress from her last place. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse; would take the entire charge of a baby; has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 121 West 50th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious, single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is a safe and experienced driver; willing to make himself generally useful about a place; best City reference from last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, fifty-seven years of age, employment as groom and coachman; has twenty-eight years' experience; where the Sabbath is observed very much preferred to high wages. Address C. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; is of sober habits and strictly temperate; country preferred; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as groom, or groom and coachman; was head groom five years in Europe to a gentleman who now resides in this country. Can be seen at No. 4 West 30th-st., private stable, or address B. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 2,852.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; City or Country; is willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience, or plain gardener; has the best reference; sober and steady; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom. Address H. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH-man, (speaks English,) a situation as traveling servant in a family going to Europe; no objections to go in the country in America; good reference can be given. Address A. B. C., No. 204 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, and is a good, careful driver; understands plain gardening; can milk, and is willing to make himself general useful; reference from his last place. Address C. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH-man and wife; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-rate English cook; has good City references; country preferred. Address, for one week, F. W., in care of A. Manborgne, 112 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; good City reference. Address O. M., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and competent to take good care of a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, &c., vegetables, gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation in a store or factory; he can make himself useful to any kind of work, and can furnish the best of reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young married man; no incumbrance; is not afraid of work; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; best reference; Protestant. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Call or address CORWIN, grocery, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; is a good City or country driver; will be recommended by his last employer; is sober and obliging. Call on or address, for two days, R. BERRY, No. 219 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married man, English; thoroughly understands his duties; can come highly recommended. Call or address THOMAS, private stable, No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; best City reference. Address M. C., No. 5 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address Box No 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, with a small, respectable family; either City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious man; best of City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 60 William-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG ENGLISH-man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands garden; will be found willing, humble and obedient. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener; has best of City references. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman; sober, steady, and obliging; good City or country driver; good reference. Call or address for two days R. BERRY, No. 247 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a steady, competent young man; can take full charge of a small place; the best reference given. Address A. PEARSALL, 235 Graham-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman who thoroughly understands his duties; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 120 West 25th-st. for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND ASSISTant gardener, both unmarried, at a gentleman's country-seat; one to take charge of flower and ornamental grounds, the other to attend to vegetables; must be Protestants, temperate in their habits, honest, efficient and industrious. Address, with copies of testimonials, Mr. R. L. McCREADY, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to occupy a place of trust in a private family, who understands sewing and upstairs work, and who is willing to make herself useful; none but those that can bring undoubted references and want a quiet place need apply. Call at No. 21 East 24th-st., west of 4th-av., after 10 A. M.

ALL GIRLS WANTING EXCELLENT situations, in City or country, as cooks, laundresses, house-workers, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, or girls lately landed, immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN COMpetent to act as infant's nurse; City references required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress; also, a house-maid and to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 15 East 43d-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE NURSE FOR two young children; must be a woman of excellent character with references to her last place. Apply at No. 124 West 11th-st.

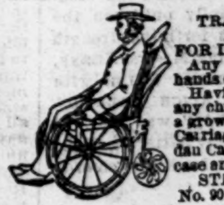
WANTED—A STEADY SINGLE MAN AS gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO chamber-work and fine washing in a small family. Apply at No. 43 East 22d-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $8 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY at No. 20 East 17th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.
HILLMAN'S HOTEL.
Ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, and in the most elegant style.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received by the steamer *Algeria*, a beautiful selection of the newest Paris fashions, which will be exhibited on and after THURSDAY, May 11, at her new salons de modes, No. 15 East 8th-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane; all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books, at low prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
HAS REMOVED FROM
NO. 50 WALL-ST. TO
NO. 184 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

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CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return Tickets....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia....Sat., May 13 | Australia....Sat., June 3
Anglia....Sat., May 20 | Europa....Sat., June 10
Assyria....Sat., May 27 | India....Sat., June 17

"EXTRA" STEAMER.

CALEDONIA....WEDNESDAY, May 10.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 10, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Monday, May 8, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN....May 24, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD....May 27, at 11 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....May 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE....DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, May 13, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....May 25

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, May 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. W. H. GARDINER, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, May 11, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS. ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.

All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.

For sale, and every description given by A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT, TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
J. DORSEY BALD, WM. M. SMILLIE,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary, and
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, until SATURDAY, 12 M., May 13, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of $200,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, issued under their deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, Trustee, dated Oct. 22, 1869.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, By J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the offices of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., until the 1st day of June proximo. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH

RAILROAD (of Kentucky) FIRST MORTGAGE

EIGHT PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. Seventy-five miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greenville, ninety-three miles, in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have bona fide stock subscriptions amounting to $3,095,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000. The bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds of their sale are paid to the railroad company only in the ratio of construction. The coupons are payable on the first days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER, at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the bonds at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, and recommend them with confidence to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election, for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATES—NO. 641, FOR ONE hundred shares, and Nos. 642 and 661, for fifty shares each, of the Calumet Mining Company stock, standing in the name of F. W. Davis, Cashier. The same were mailed at this City on the 12th of April last, addressed to such Company, at Boston, Mass.
POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3, 1871.

STOLEN—ON SATURDAY EVENING FROM No. 327 President-st., Brooklyn, a 5-20 $1,000 United States Government bond, No. 159,221. All persons are forbidden buying or negotiating it, as the Treasury Department has been informed of the theft.
J. M. C.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

FITCH & ELLIS, BANKERS.

NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States and Canada, with prompt returns.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to checks at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for TRUST and other funds always on hand.
WESTERN BONDS, largely dealt in.

RAILROAD TAX.

The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company will return to bondholders five-sixth (5-6) of the income tax deducted from Janury coupons, upon application at the National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,566,267 37
Overdrafts		3,715 86
United States bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
United States bonds on hand		20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		22,850 00
Due from other national banks		175,156 55
Due from State banks and bankers		118,173 12
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses		18,289 62
Checks and other cash items		70,785 48
Exchanges for Clearing-house		6,739,761 18
Bills of other national banks		51,690 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		4,265 61
Specie—viz.: Coin	$96,319 00	
Gold treasury notes	120,200 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	151,002 85—	367,521 85
Legal-tender notes		1,248,219 00
Clearing-house Certificates		395,000 00
Total		$14,643,695 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$49,672 69	
Interest	44,060 23	
Profit and loss	462,581 27—	556,314 19
Circulating notes outstanding		531,694 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,700 00
Dividends unpaid		3,746 02
Individual deposits		4,751,160 24
Certified checks		5,449,028 67
Due to national banks		917,146 24
Due to other banks and bankers		27,906 28
Total		$14,643,695 64

I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 8th day of May, 1871. W. T. FARNHAM, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
HENRY F. SPAULDING, S. KNAPP, J. BULLARD, JR., } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,464,601 81
Overdrafts		3,233 71
United States bonds to secure circulation		220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		78,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		199,831 90
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		23,036 38
Banking-house		44,120 04
Taxes paid		2,633 81
Premiums		12,422 46
Cash items, (including stamps)		8,042 14
Exchanges for Clearing-house		109,850 22
Bills of other national banks		17,760 00
Bills of State banks		121 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		9,588 02
Specie, viz.: Coin	$8,651 06	
Gold Treasury notes	2,700 00—	11,351 06
Legal-tender notes		292,825 00
Clearing-house certificates		75,000 00
Total		$2,572,317 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	3,030 00
Interest	2,000 77
Profit and loss	65,400 94
National bank circulation outstanding	195,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	15,160 00
Dividends unpaid	30,152 50
Individual depositors	1,256,253 87
Gold depositors	1,929 90
Certified checks	28,578 99
Due to national banks	16,359 87
Due to other banks and bankers	57,760 22
Total	$2,572,317 06

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of May, 1871. FERNANDO BALTS, Notary Public.

Attest:
E. D. BROWN, S. F. BROWN, ROBERT M. FIELD, } Directors.

CLIENTS OF THE HOUSE OF BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., and the public generally, are informed that during the present interrupted postal communications with Paris, and until further notice, we shall dispatch daily special couriers to and from our Paris house. Open letters of a purely business or personal nature will be received by us, and delivered in Paris, circumstances permitting, at a charge of 2s. each.

The dispatch bags will leave our Charing Cross office, London, at 7½ P. M., and return, leaving our Paris office in the Rue de la Paix at 6 P. M.

CHARLES LITTLE, Clerk of the Postal Department.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale below par.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS....$3,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE CLEVELAND AND Pittsburg Railroad Company have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at this office, on the 15th of May prox., free of Government tax.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, the 1st of May, and reopen the 16th of May.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.

T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We offer our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not trade in horses for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to G. W. Cassedy, Esq., President Union Bank, Jersey City, and to Messrs. J. N. Cutler & Co., Broadway. Drove Yard Stables, Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

J. V. THURSTON & CO., No. 131 West Washington Market.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS for farming, trucking, teaming, expressing, carting, livery-stable, ice companies, coach, buggy, business and pleasure use, from $12 up; cart harness; the largest variety of any house in New-York, (no exceptions;) Ram's patent saddle, used without any extra pad or blanket; the best in use.

E. S. OSBORNE & CO., No. 43 Murray-st., between Church-st. and College-place.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.

FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—NO. 241 WEST—A large, pleasant room, with ample closets, hot and cold water, and board for two persons, at $25 per week; other rooms, with or without board, at lower prices.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 258 WEST 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, will find location, house, furniture, table and price of board all that can be desired; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room by a private family, in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 358 West 55th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen, or a married couple at No. 84 Greenwich-av., corner 12th-st.; references exchanged.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—A large front room and bedroom adjoining to let to a gentleman and wife; partially furnished, if required. Apply at No. 109 85th-st., near 4th-av.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT—Handsomely-furnished rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and overlooking Madison-square.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—NO. 281 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms; also, two single rooms to let with board for the Summer, or shorter time. Terms moderate.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM FOR single gentleman; house and location very desirable; rent $2 50 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, with superior board, No. 53 West 33d-st., near Broadway. References required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST., two desirable rooms, with board, suitable for a single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS of the Housatonic River, two and three-quarter hours distant from the City, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious, and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery; fine driving, facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, &c.; good stabling if required; references exchanged. Address W. C. D., Post-office Box 1,682, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated at a beautiful private residence with large rooms, well furnished; large lawn, well shaded; carriage-house and stabling; one hour from the City; boat or cars. Address No. 136 Madison-av.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—HOUSE now open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address

JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor,
Everett House, New-York City.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

For terms address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, (Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Rockaway, Long Island, via South-side Railroad. This new, beautiful hotel, replete with every convenience, is but forty-six minutes' ride from the City, and will be opened May 15. The house overlooks the ocean, has fine drives and bathing, and will be kept first class. For cards and terms apply to N. P. SEWELL, Madison-square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

WEST POINT HOTEL—SITUATED ON the Parade-ground. This hotel is now open. Persons desiring to engage rooms will please address THEODORE COZZENS, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—AT LEAST FOR THE SUMMER, by a gentleman, a furnished room, without board, in a private house where there will be no other rooms whatever rented; must be east of 6th-av., between Bond and 14th sts., and price moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating price, &c., ROOM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD, WITH THE COMFORTS OF A home, wanted for a girl fourteen years old; French family preferred. Address, stating terms, ROSE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

EARNEST TEACHING. COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SELLECK'S SCHOOL,

NORWALK, CONN.

The Summer session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 10, and continue until October.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs. Terms from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.

WAREROOMS, NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COW (three-quarters Durham and one-quarter Alderney) yielding the best milk. To be seen at No. 5 East 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MARTHA.
ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, May 9,
MARTHA.
KELLOGG. CAROSELLI.

Debut of Miss PALMER, a distinguished prima donna contralto, and Signor SUSINI.

Seats secured today at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
L. ALBITES....DIRECTOR.
WEDNESDAY—Fifth Subscription Night.
ERNANI! ERNANI! ERNANI!
STATES. VILLANI. ORLANDINI. SUSINI.
CONDUCTOR....SIG. NICOLAO.
FRIDAY—FAUST. KELLOGG. VILLANI.
SATURDAY MATINEE—Ballo in Maschera.
MONDAY—Revival of SICILIAN VESPERS.
In rehearsal, Robert le Diable and Don Giovanni.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the Academy, at 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MR. MATHEWS EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
FIRST TIMES here of Mr. Mathews' COMEDY of USED UP; also SHERIDAN'S famous comedy of THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
FIRST TIMES here, THE BACHELOR of ARTS and GATHERWOOL; or, OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
USED UP and THE CRITIC, (last times.)
SATURDAY MATINEE,
USED UP and GATHERWOOL. Mr. MATHEWS in both plays. Box sheet open for the whole week.
NEXT WEEK—NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN in the beautiful three-act comedy,

RANK. RANK. RANK.
MISS LINA EDWIN, as DOE MAYNARD,
MR. GEORGE CLARKE, as MILES HUBB,

Supported by Harry Eytinge, as Lord Plateglass; Mark Bates, as Curtis Maynard; T. E. Morris, as Squire Broadrib; Sol Smith, as Mons. D'Chatenay; Edwin Wyndham, as the Hon. Jocelyn Raikes; E. F. Taylor, as Joe Skeggs; Charles Hale, as Eben Jones; T. B. Cooke, as Tummas Akre; Miss Emma Germaine, as Lady Plateglass; Miss Kate Melnotte, as Sally Clinetop; Lillie Pierce, as Sue Skeggs; Male and Female Peasants, &c., &c.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager....J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager....J. H. SELWYN

Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinees of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinees Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW-YORKER STADT THEATRE.

Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY. TUESDAY, May 9, Wagner's grand opera, LOHENGRIN, with LICHTMAY, KRESS, HABELMANN

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

HOWARD MISSION

AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, IN THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 6½.

PROGRAMME:

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SELECT BAND.

The President will take the chair at 7½.

1. SINGING—"Dear Jesus, hear me."
2. PRAYER.
3. SINGING—"Alpine Echo."
4. ADDRESS by the President, A. S. Hatch.
5. SINGING—"Where the light so merrily."
6. REPORT by the Treasurer, Wm. Phelps.
7. MUSIC by the Band.
8. SINGING, &c., by the Infant Class.
9. ADDRESS by Rev. H. M. Gallaher.
10. SINGING—"Scatter Seeds of Kindness."
11. ADDRESS by the Superintendent, Rev. W. C. Van Meter.
12. GRAND HALLELUJAH CHORUS.
13. ADDRESS by Rev. Dr. Cuyler.
14. ANTHEM—"The Earth is the Lord's."
15. MUSIC by the Band.
16. BEAUTIFUL GLEES AND SONGS—By the Children.

BENEDICTION.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its Eighteenth Annual Social Reunion at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D., will preside. Brief addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D.; Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D.; Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.; Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., and Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, from Liverpool, England. Music, both instrumental and vocal, including a select chorus of men's voices, will be an attractive feature of the exercises on this occasion. A meeting of rare interest is anticipated.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS each, may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 69 Bible House, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting, for the presentation of reports and election of officers, will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

REUNION FESTIVAL.

UNION LEAGUE HALL, THIS EVENING.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, MRS. HOWE, and others. Readings and music.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, 10½ A. M., May 9.
KUKLUX—OUTLOOK FOR 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THURSDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion No. 503 5th-av., corner of 42d-st., splendid household furniture, horses and carriages, rich and costly collection of oil-paintings, elegant rose-wood piano, billiard-table, &c., massive mirrors, &c., library furniture, book-case, bronzes, statuary, gas chandeliers.

DRAWING-ROOM.

One elegant rose-wood, 7¼ octave Cycloid piano, Linderman & Sons, makers; elegant gilt parlor suite in figured reps, elegant inlaid chairs, Aubisson carpets, velvet carpets, elegant lace curtains, splendid French plate ebony and gilt frame pier and side mirrors, head figures, reps window curtains, white linen shades, centre-tables, bronze and gilt gas chandeliers, bronzes, figured and Chinese vases, marble clocks, statuary, Grecian steve, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, commodes, rose-wood, armoire a glace, hair spring mattresses, cottage suite, Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings and engravings, window shades and curtains.

LIBRARY.

Black-walnut book-cases, library tables and chairs, a fine collection of standard and miscellaneous books, large lot of fine old oil-paintings by celebrated masters.

DINING-ROOM.

Fine-carved black-walnut Pillow extension-table and dining tables, chairs, buffet, silver-plated ware, crockery and glass-ware.

BILLIARD-ROOM.

One rose-wood billiard table, Phelan & Collender, makers; balls, cues and marker sets, chairs, carpets, &c., &c.

PRIVATE STABLE.

One sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, very stylish driver; one black horse, 7 years old, sound and kind and gentle; one set livery gilt-mounted Dobbin harness; one set silver-plated coach harness; one landau, Brewster, maker; one park phaeton, bears' robes, lap-robes, blankets, saddles, bridles, stable fixtures, &c., &c., all the property. Private family gone to Europe.

N. B.—Sale commences with horses and carriages.

Catalogues, with full descriptions, can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., on Tuesday, or at No. 525 5th-av.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

SATURDAY, May 13, 1871.

At 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

30 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
120 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares Dorcester Union Free Stone Company, $50 each.
100 shares Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
40 shares United States Warehousing Company, $100 each.
10 shares Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each.
10 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
25 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares International Coal and Railroad Company of Cape Breton, $50 each.

WEDNESDAY, May 17,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, sale of valuable property in Westchester County, near Jerome Park and Central-av., within ten minutes' walk of Fordham Depot, and one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel; about forty-eight lots of land lying near Jerome Park and Central-av., and within the proposed limits of annexation to New-York City, in plots of from six to twelve lots, all on grade. There can be no question as to the great prospective value of these lots.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

552 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
122 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
250 bags French Walnuts.
294 barrels Currants.
500 boxes Layer Raisins.
700 tierces Layer Raisins, in prime order.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
1,134 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,026 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Glove*, from Palermo.

ART NOTICE.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11 and 12, at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock each day, a superb collection of foreign and American paintings, by the most celebrated artists, now on exhibition.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING
Will be produced with
New music....by....Mr. Thomas Baker
Appropriate scenery....by....Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard
New costumes....by....Flannery and Benschoten
And with novel mechanical effects....by....Butler
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Comedy,
RANDALL'S THUMB,

Now being played with immense success in London. Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:
ACT I.
GARDENS OF THE BEACHINGTON HOTEL WITH SEA-COAST IN THE DISTANCE.
(Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard.)
ACT II.
THE CLUMP ROCKS WITH VIEW OF THE SEA.
(George Evans.)
THE RISE OF THE TIDE.
ACT III.
GROUNDS AND HOUSE AT BEACHINGTON.
THE VILLAIN UNMASKED,
and
A CLEAR FIELD FOR REGINALD.
SATURDAY, MAY 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB
MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH,
AUTOLYCUS.

with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND
WINTER'S TALE MATINEE,
On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. FRANK S. CHANFRAU

in an INTENSELY NEW AMERICAN DRAMA of life and adventure in the South-west, entitled

KIT:
OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
KIT REDDING....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU

The piece presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, STIRRING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

KIT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
GRAND GALA OPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15.
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission....Fifty cents.
Package of 12 tickets....Four dollars.
JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.

Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Admission....30 cents
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of
HELP. Written expressly for HELP.
HELP. Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP.
HELP. Three distinct dialects. HELP.
HELP. German, Irish, Ethiopian. HELP.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.
APOLLO HALL,
Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
SPEAKERS.

THURSDAY, 10½ A. M.—Report of the Washington Central Committee, by Mrs. J. Beecher Hooker; "The True Republic," by Mrs. E. Cady Stanton. 2 o'clock P. M.—Mr. A. J. Riddle, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook. 8 o'clock P. M.—Mrs. J. Beecher Hooker, Miss Minnie C. Swayne, of Vassar College.

FRIDAY, 10½ A. M.—Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, of California; Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, Washington, D. C. 2 o'clock P. M.—Victoria C. Woodhull, Rev. Olympia Brown. 8 o'clock P. M.—Hon. Geo. M. Julian, of Indiana; Susan B. Anthony. Admission to day session free; evening session, 50 cents single tickets; three tickets for $1.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION MASS CONVENTION.

STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10,
Morning, afternoon and evening.

Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Mary A. Livermore, Moses Coit Tyler, Lucy Stone, Rev. Robert Collyer, Grace Greenwood, Henry B. Blackwell, Phebe Hansford, John Whitehead, Elizabeth Churchill, and others will address the Convention.

HANNAH M. T. CUTLER, President.
LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Of this Society will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others. The public are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1½ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.

CHARLES A. STODDARD, Secretary pro tem.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1871. }

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The fiftieth annual meeting will be held in the Reading-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock P.M.

SAMUEL PUTNAM, Recording Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 11th....1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th....3 P. M.	Friday, 12th....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th....3 P. M.	Monday, 15th....1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 18th....3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th.. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th....3 P. M.	Friday, 19th.... 7:00 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
7:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

LABOR REFORM.

Fourth Day's Session of the Labor Reform League—A Permanent Organization Effected—Spicy Speeches and Some Personalities.

At the fourth session of the Labor Reform Convention, at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, the attendance was exceedingly slim. A constitution was adopted, in which the object of "the Labor Reform League" was declared to be "the abolition of class laws and false customs, whereby legitimate enterprise is defrauded by speculative monopoly, and the reconstruction of Government on a basis of justice and reciprocity." All persons, irrespective of sex, race, condition or nationality, who subscribe to its principles and contribute to its funds at least $1 annually—the membership fee to working women, in consideration of their disproportionally low wages, being fifty cents—are to be regarded as members and entitled to a voice and vote in its meetings; and that no one may be compromised by any vote of the majority, the minority is to be recorded whenever requested. Since this association is strictly voluntary, no tax is ever to be assessed, and members are free to withdraw at pleasure. Its public conventions are to "encourage freedom of criticism, and respect diversities of opinion, as tending to the discovery and establishment of truth."

The following officers were unanimously elected for the current year:

President—WM. B. GREEN, of Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Albert Brisbane, New-York; Mrs. E. C. Stanton, New-Jersey; Parker Pillsbury, New-Hampshire; Horace H. Day, New-York; Warren Chase, Missouri; Mrs. Dr. Emma R. Still, Massachusetts; Charles Moran, New-York; John Grable, Kansas; C. Young, Maine; John Orvis, Massachusetts; E. B. Fish, Pennsylvania; A. B. Brown, New-Hampshire; Susan B. Anthony, New-York; George Prindle, Iowa; Mrs. L. M. Tilton, Massachusetts; K. Graves, Indiana; John Bishop, Connecticut.

Recording Secretaries—J. K. Ingalls, New-York; Wm. Hanson, Elmira, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary—E. H. Heywood, Princeton, Mass.

Treasurer—L. K. Joslin, Providence, R. I.

Auditor—Herbert Daniels, Boston.

Executive Committee—Wm. B. Green, J. K. Ingalls, Mrs. E. R. Still, John Orvis, E. H. Heywood, Mrs. E. L. Daniels and L. K. Joslin.

Mr. JOHN ROOSEVELT then delivered an elaborate address upon "The Principles of Government," as applied to the interests of the working men, and the rights and wrongs of all who labor under the rule of monopolists. The origin of all evil, he said, is want. In the original chaos was the want of organization, law and light. The same want exists now. The foundation of all science is experience. Experience is the best teacher and comes after patience, observation and toil. The right of man depends upon his will to do right and act intelligently. Higher law is the law of necessity. The rule of faith is consistency. The science of government is the principle and force of motive powers. The great defect of society is that there are no means of trying those who govern. Law should authorize any twenty-four men to impeach and bring to trial any or all civil and military officers who are derelict in duty. But now there is no such provision. Working men cannot try the monopolists for their injustice. Legislatures are bribed. It has always been so. That is the way all republics are broken up. He had been in the Legislature, and "knew how it was himself." Our present Government is a failure. We must commence it anew. We must have a co-operative, not a common stock, system—one that harmonizes with the remotest interests of the people. We want disciplined effort, like military unity of action.

Mr. E. B. FITZ argued that all who disliked the evils of the present political system should never cast a vote for either of the political parties until these abuses are corrected. What is all this talk about Christianity? It is not a religion. It is only a principle. There was no such thing as Christianity until three hundred years after the death of Christ. What are these monopolists? Why, I tell you that, wherever you find a man who has made an excess of money, it has been by conspiracy or fraud against others. Wherever you find a man who gets more than enough money to carry himself or his family through the world, he is a thief; I say *a thief!* God makes all His arrangements by mathematical calculations. I would do anything to right this labor question—anything, even if I had to run a wheelbarrow from Forty-fifth-street to the Battery. [The audience at this point became clamorous for another speaker.]

Mr. D. R. SWACKHAMMER spoke at length upon the political aspect of the labor question.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Prof. WILCOX, of Washington, spoke. He dissented from the opinions previously uttered from the platform. He believed in other methods to accomplish the same end.

Mr. JOHN STONIER, formerly of Manchester, England, and now of this City, a practical machinist, arose in the audience and made an exceedingly terse and logical speech. He attacked the "mal-administration of government in this country." The odious income tax, avaricious monopolists, oppressive banking laws, he said, are ruining the land. We are close to a monarchy. Shame on this so-called enterprising and free country that can hardly float a ship in foreign trade, and that tamely submits to such abominable dictation of demagogues.

Dr. SHEPARD followed with a severe review of our political degeneracy, and what he termed the monarchical tendencies of the party in power.

Mr. BANKS, President of the United States Painters' Union, indulged in a personal attack upon Mr. MORAN and Professor WILCOX, intimating that they had been paid by politicians to attend labor meetings. The last-named gentleman retorted in an animated but polite manner, denying that he or Mr. MORAN had ever received a cent, but saying they had expended much money in the last twenty years for the working men's welfare.

Mr. DRURY made a very angry speech, loudly stigmatizing Prof. WILCOX, who was now absent, as a liar. The chair called him to order and he apologized.

After remarks from Messrs. Orvis, Heywood, Wolf, Browning, Ingalls and Serrell, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Blake and Miss Lane, a recess was taken until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL read a lengthy manuscript. Her theme was "The relations of capital to labor." The production abounded with copious extracts, from Government reports, library quotations and statistical tables. She said: There are three questions of vital importance to the human family. These are equal political rights, social order, and moral responsibility. If the first is guaranteed, the others follow. There have been a long series of injustices perpetrated on this people. Capital has been so greedy as to seek to swallow up the rights of labor entirely. The speaker here labored through a long and abstruse argument to establish her propositions. Facts and figures were multitudinously arrayed in support of this effort. Just consider, she continued, that one-fortieth of the people usurp the natural rights of the thirty-nine, and own the soil of this country. Government, the world over, throws its protection over property. Why should it not also protect the rights of labor? American soil is common property, but speculators have stolen it away. It is a wonder that they have not found a patent to bottle the atmosphere and sell it. What use has the Government made of it? They have given away over 400,000,000 acres of this domain—which land exceeds in area any ten of the States. This is enough to give 2,500,000 people 160 acres each. The value of this is more than enough to pay the national debt. The stealings of the railroads or the profits of the national banks would pay the same debt. No Government has a right to grant special privileges. How can we curb the insatiable avarice of these obese corporations? The railroad fare from New-York to Chicago is $20. It costs $5. The $15 profit is for the monopolists. The freight charges on grain are ten per cent. over what is right. A direct Government tax of ten per cent. would cause a revolt. The bank and railroad combinations tend to a despotism more intolerable than any in the old world. A protective tariff is a huge fallacy. Let there be no more talk about the Government income tax. It is only odious to the rich. Let there be resolutions against its repeal. [Applause.]

Mr. ORRIS then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the hue and cry which the leaders of public opinion have instituted about the unpopularity of the income tax means just its unpopularity with the small and best-to-do class of the community, the few who have means, and means nothing more; that the income tax is the most just and appropriate of all our taxes, and if rightly reflected on would be the most popular with the masses; and that the laboring men are earnestly recommended to circulate and forward petitions by the hundred against the repeal of that particular tax.

Miss KATIE STANTON, of Lynn, Mass., read an appropriate essay. Mr. WM. HARRISON gave some gratuitous and critical instruction to the reporters about their professional duties. Mr. ORVIS complimented them upon their creditable reports of the Convention.

Mrs. E. L. DANIELS and Mr. DRURY made some remarks, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Delsarte's "Dramatic Expression"—Lecture by James S. Mackaye.

Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE delivered a second lecture, last evening, at Steinway Hall, before a large audience, on "Delsarte's Science and Art of Dramatic Expression." He gave an elaborate description of DELSARTE'S system, which, he said, was no mystery at all, but a system which aimed at something higher and more important than the mere presentation to the public of an actor's individuality. The system sought to make the actor also an artist, to enable him to vacate his own personality, that he might the more faithfully assume the personalities of his varying rôles. We needed in the United States a school where the laws of dramatic representation might be taught, that grace, truth and purity might become the most prominent characteristics of the American stage. The lecturer illustrated the cries of grief, nine kinds of laughter, the element of attitude in gesture, the element of form in gesture, the attitude and inflections of the head, the elements of expression in the face, the attitudes, inflections and affirmations of hand, and the attitudes, inflections and oppositions of arm with head. The speaker also gave exercises in æsthetic gymnastics, exercise of the arms, legs, and chromatic expression of the face in its various moods. He next alluded to the prejudice which exists against the stage, a prejudice which was most unjust, for there was no other profession from which so much was expected which had not its proper school of preparation. He called on the pulpit to cease its vituperation of the stage, and begin to encourage every effort to render it as much a source of wholesome enlightenment as of excitement and pleasure.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last evening at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Prof. SCHAFF presiding. Five of the graduating class made brief addresses in the following order: TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, of Ypsilanti, Mich., on "Culture in its True Idea;" J. HENRY HOUSE, of Painesville, Ohio, on "The Inspiration of a Controlling Faith;" GEORGE S. PAYSON, of New-York City, on "The Patience of the Ancient of Days;" GEORGE N. SNYDER, of Elmsford, N. Y., on "Does a Minister Work?" JOHN H. WORCESTER, of Burlington, Vt., on "Scientific Fatalism."

The diplomas to the graduating class were distributed by Rev. Mr. PAYSON, after which Prof. SCHAFF delivered the annual address. He spoke at some length, and in conclusion referred to the death of Dr. SPINNER, one of the college Professors, who died during the term. He delivered a glowing eulogium on the attainments and Christian life of the deceased, and said that he hoped the graduating class of 1871 would prove themselves worthy of such a master, whose praise was in all the Churches. The following constitute the graduating class of 1871:

Gus. Alexy, New-York City; Walter H. Ayres, Canterbury, N. H.; Henry C. Bradbury, Sandisfield, Mass.; J. De Hart Bruen, Irvington, N. Y.; William B. Cary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore F. Chambers, New-York City; Edward P. Clark, Erie, Penn.; Wm. J. Cumming, New-York City; Silas A. Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J.; John Ogden Gordon, Pittsburg, Penn.; Granville S. Hall, Ashfield, Mass.; Henry H. Hamilton, New-York City; Teunis S. Hamlin, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Oscar J. Hardin, Newton, N. J.; Aaron S. Hartman, Gettysburg, Penn.; Wm. J. Hoar, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Henry House, Painesville, Ohio; Frank A. Johnson, Lodi, N.J.; Edwin R. Lewis, Amherst, Mass.; Patrick D. MacElroy, New-York City; Matthew G. Mann, Newark, N. J.; Charles Noble, Washington, D. C.; J. Newton Otis, Milo, Mich.; Willard Parsons, Franklin, N. Y.; George S. Payson, New-York City; Lewis A. Platts, New-Market, N. J.; George N. Snyder, Elmsford, N. Y.; William H. Snyder, New-York City; Josiah Welch, Uhrichsville, Ohio; Christian W. Winnie, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Frank A. Wood, West Farms, N. Y.; John H. Worcester, Jr., Burlington, Vt.

Annual Meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The forty-third anniversary of the establishment of the American Seamen's Society was held last evening at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, President. The annual report was read, from which it appears that this Society during the past year supplied from its treasury forty-five chaplains and missionaries. It has extended its operations through South America and most of the European countries, and has twenty-one chaplains in the principal cities of the Union. It has sent 726 libraries to sea on vessels carrying 17,861 men, making the total number of libraries sent out since the work was inaugurated thirteen years ago 3,713, containing at least 180,000 volumes, and accessible in their frequent reshipments to 167,931 men. In 1870 twenty-four libraries were shipped on naval vessels carrying 2,573 men, making the total number of libraries shipped in the navy 785, accessible at different times to 88,173 men. The Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, during the past year, had 1,962 boarders, an increase of 287 over the previous year. These have deposited with the Superintendent for safe-keeping $43,411, of which $24,140 were sent to relatives, and $5,210 placed in savings banks.

The Saturday evening prayer-meeting is well attended, and all are supplied with religious accommodations. During the existence of the Home, it has saved to the seamen and their families $1,500,000. The Colored Seamen's Home, in Thompson-street, has recently been fitted up at an expense of $1,700, and contained 569 inmates during the past year, an increase of fifty over the previous year. The total expense for the year ending May 1, was $63,830 66; the receipts $60,360 28. The present indebtedness is $3,470 38.

Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land, delivered an interesting address in the interest of the seamen. He maintained that the profession of the sailor developed the natural qualities of man, and the experience of every-day life convinced them that it was sought after by the brave and generous spirited. He denied the existence of special demoralization among the seamen as a class, asserting that much, if not all, of the evil attributed to them was the result of the evil influences by which they were surrounded by bad men on shore. He exhorted his hearers to a generous co-operation in the effort for the benefit of the sailor, and the result would be satisfactory to themselves and Christianity generally.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. J. A. FRENCH, Morristown, N. J.; Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Brooklyn, and Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, Brooklyn. The following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Capt. N. Briggs, Rev. Levi T. Weed; Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D.; George D. Sutton, James E. Elwell; Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D.; L. P. Hubbard, and Moses S. Beach.

The Particular Synod of New-Brunswick.

The Particular Synod of New-Brunswick, of the Dutch Reformed Church, commenced its annual session yesterday afternoon, in the Wayne-street Church, Jersey City. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. GODWIN; Adcessor—Dr. STEELE; Clerks—Rev. Messrs. SWAYNE and TALLMADGE. The minutes of the last Synod were read. The Clerk then read the bequest of CHARLES B. VAN BENSCHOTEN, who, in 1814, gave to the Particular Synod of New-Brunswick $13,840, the interest of which is given to some worthy student, to aid in preparation for the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church. A communication was received from the South Classis of Bergen asking that the Classis, which is a large one, be divided. The new Classis will be known as that of Newark, and will comprise the Consistories of Newark, Belleville, Bloomfield and Linden.

Last evening Rev. Dr. REILLY, of Freehold, delivered the annual sermon on Synodical Discourse in the Wayne-street Reformed Church to an interested audience.

Coming Anniversaries.

The tenth anniversary of the Howard Mission occurs at the Academy of Music this evening. There will be music by Grafulla's band, singing by the children, and addresses by Messrs. A. S. Hatch, Wm. Phelps, Revs. H. M. Gallaher, Theo. L. Cuyler and W. C. Van Meter.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Tract Society will be held at Association Hall to-morrow evening. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preside and address the audience. Addresses will also be made by Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, of this City.

The Fourteenth Amendment Woman Suffragist's meetings are to be at Apollo Hall, Thursday and Friday. The Central Committee head-quarters are at the Coleman House. JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCY STONE, MARY A. LIVERMORE, GRACE GREENWOOD, and other eminent speakers will address the Woman Suffrage Convention at Steinway Hall on Wednesday at 10½ A. M. The meeting will hold three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening.

The friends of peace will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Universal Peace Society, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, this evening. The following speakers have been invited to speak: Julia Ward Howe, Elihu Burrit, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Hon. George W. Julian, Mrs. Charlotte D. Wilbour, and others.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease—Meeting of the Directors of the United Companies.

The lease of the United Railroads of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has for months past been the subject uttermost in the minds of railroad men, capitalists and politicians of New-Jersey, was submitted to the United Board of Directors at Trenton yesterday. The Committee to whom the matter had been confided had a meeting on Saturday last in Philadelphia in conjunction with a similar committee from the Pennsylvania company, and after eleven hours debate all the provisions of the lease were finally agreed upon. Their work was approved by the Directors of the New-Jersey Companies yesterday—only a few verbal alterations being made—and the meeting adjourned to give the committee time to make the required alterations. The Directors will then have another meeting, after which the lease will be submitted directly to the stockholders.

Before the meeting adjourned, yesterday, an offer was received from another powerful company, which it is not necessary to name, submitting proposals equally favorable to those made by the Pennsylvania, and offering, in addition, a bonus of nearly $1,000,000. This offer will, of course, affect materially the negotiations now going on, but, although the security offered is of a first-class description, the matter will now rest with the stockholders. If the lease to the Pennsylvania Company is rejected by them, the second offer may receive consideration. The amount of property to be transferred is of a value of $40,000,000, embracing railroad lines and canals that cover seventeen out of the twenty-one counties of the State.

Trial of John H. Divine for the Murder of Garrett W. Nostrand.

Yesterday morning, the adjourned session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County, Judge GILBERT presiding, convened at the Court-house, North Hempstead, for the trial of the four murderers and a number of lesser criminals now confined in the Queens County Jail.

The first case called was that of WM. KELLEY and JOHN H. DIVINE, jointly indicted for the murder of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND at Syosset, on the evening of Jan. 28, last. The counsel for KELLEY, Messrs. HAGNER & COVERT, stated that they would elect a separate trial for their client. The District-Attorney, BENJ. W. DOWNING, decided that in that case he would call the case of JOHN H. DIVINE, whose counsel protested, but without effect.

The prisoner was then brought into Court. He is a young man, twenty-one years of age, a little below the medium size, with dark-brown hair, mild blue eyes, clean-shaven face, and his whole appearance betokens the boy. No one seeing him would suspect the criminal, much less the murderer, and yet his partial confession brands him at least as an accomplice. The circumstances of the murder were published in the TIMES at the time of the transaction, and were briefly these: Mr. NOSTRAND said the two prisoners were on the evening in question drinking at the hotel at Syosset. While there some altercation occurred, which temporarily caused some feeling between the parties. When NOSTRAND left he was followed by the prisoners, one leaving by the same door as the deceased, and the other by the back door. From their tracks, which were discernible in the snow, it seems they met, and together followed NOSTRAND. The body was found next day, with the skull broken, and the prisoners subsequently arrested. The Coroner's Jury found that the man had been murdered by DIVINE and KELLEY, and the Grand Jury indicted them for the crime. Later, DIVINE made a confession, in which the crime is charged upon KELLEY, although he admitted that after NOSTRAND was down he struck him on the head with a short club. This club, together with the longer and larger one used by KELLEY to commit the deed, were subsequently found, and were yesterday in Court.

The whole day was occupied in obtaining a jury, and the twelve having been sworn, the Court adjourned till this morning.

Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union was held last evening at the Tabernacle Church, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, Mr. J. C. OVERHEISER in the chair. It was resolved to assess each Sunday-school of the Union $5 annually to defray the expenses of the Association. Reports of Mr. J. P. DAVENPORT, President of the Stanton-street School, and of Rev. Mr. ANGELL, of the Sixth-street School, showing progress, were read. The question "How to secure the zealous co-operation of the teachers in the Sunday-schools," was discussed by Mr. WM. PHELPS and others, and the meeting adjourned.

A Government War Contract—Important Suit Before the Commissioners of Appeals.

The case of RUSSELL STURGIS against PAUL N. SPOFFORD *et al.*, was before the Commissioners of Appeals yesterday. In 1861 the plaintiff effected a charter between the Government and SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., for the charter of the steamer *Marion* at $1,000 per day. The Government used the vessel 168 days. The plaintiff claimed two and a half per cent. on the amount received from the Government, $168,000, and the defendants paid him $2,000, claiming that the contract he made with the Government was but for about eighty days, and that the balance of the time was under a new contract with which he had nothing to do. This was the main question discussed at the trial in the Court below, and the jury found for plaintiff. The decision of the Commissioners of Appeals is reserved.

The Tammany Republicans—Springes to Catch Woodcock.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee, over which Mr. GREELEY presides, organized at their headquarters, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening, by the election of Gen. John Cochrane, President; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mr. D. D. T. Conover, Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. Leggatt and Coachman, Secretaries. Messrs. John Fitch, A. J. Leggatt, W. Dewey and Gen. Cochrane were specially appointed to prepare and submit to the main body a set of resolutions, condemning the infamous course of legislation carried on by the Democratic Party at Albany during the past Winter.

A resolution was also adopted denouncing the conduct of the Democratic State Senators and Assemblymen, who first commenced their schemes by ousting Mr. TWOMBLY, a Republican, from the seat which he was justly entitled to, and then bribed a traitorous Republican to assist them in the outrageous undertakings.

The meeting subsequently adjourned.

Anti-Tammany German Organization in the Nineteenth Ward.

The Germans of the Nineteenth Ward are engaged in a movement to effect an independent political organization. They propose to inaugurate measures in opposition to the rule of the Tammany Hall oligarchy. An influential meeting was held at Terrace Garden in reference to this matter yesterday, which was composed of the leading Germans of the district, and a temporary organization was effected, which, it is expected, will speedily be followed by the formation of similar organizations in the other districts of the City. The movement has been entered into without regard to previous party affiliation.

The "Palace" Horse-Car.

The new drawing-room car, yesterday, took its regular place on the Third-avenue line, making four trips from Harlem to City Hall and back during the day, starting at 7½ A. M. and stopping at 7¾ P. M. Proceeds of the day, $34 67. Conspicuous notices announced that this car is run for such passengers as voluntarily pay the conductor ten cents in addition to their fare. If the run of patronage survives the novelty of the first few days, other cars similar to this will be at once prepared and put on the track.

Outrage Upon an Anti-Popery Lecturer—Brutal Treatment of Mr. Murphy.

From the London Standard, April 24.

A most disgraceful outrage has been inflicted upon Mr. W. MURPHY, the well-known Anti Popery lecturer. There may be differences of opinion even among Protestants as to the wisdom or expediency of MURPHY'S proceedings, but if he or any other man cannot deliver a lecture within the walls of some private building (to which people need not go unless they choose) without the risk of being mobbed and murdered, the boasted liberty of England is not worth much. On Wednesday night MURPHY appeared in the Odd-fellows' Hall, Whitehaven, to lecture on "The Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church," but he had scarcely begun before he was forced to stop by the yells and hooting of a body of Irish miners; and fearing that bodily violence might be done him his supporters escorted him out of the hall, and assisted him to escape from the excited mob outside. The state of affairs which followed will appear from the following letter, received in London by Mr. ROBERT STEELE, of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden:

No. 50 DUKE-STREET, WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND, April 20.

DEAR SIR: Please send me down the parcel of books. You will see by the paper and bill I send you the state of things here. I do not know how we shall get on to-night. The priest went to the Magistrates to get them to close the hall against me. Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MURPHY.

(Bill.)

"Notice.—To prevent confusion at Mr. MURPHY'S lectures in the Odd-fellows' Hall, at the suggestions of many friends, a charge of twopence will be made at all the lectures (with the exception of the Confessional lecture.) The proceeds to go to some charitable institution, as friends may suggest. The admission to the Confessional lectures will be sixpence each, as before announced. Protestants! come in thousands, and hear Popery unmasked."

Our local correspondent says that, violent as were the proceedings of Wednesday, they were nothing in comparison with those of Thursday night, when a murderous attack was made upon MURPHY'S person. Nothing daunted by his narrow escape on Wednesday, about an hour or so before the time fixed for the commencement of his address on Thursday night, Mr. MURPHY proceeded quietly to the Odd-fellows' Hall, with the view of evading observation, and went into the ante-room adjoining and on the same floor as the hall, from which it is divided by a space of about six feet. The entrance to the building is through a long covered passage leading from the street, and up six flights of stairs. After Mr. MURPHY had gone into the ante-room a band of 300 Roman Catholic miners from Cleator Moor marched down Corkickle ten abreast. Upon reaching the Odd-fellows' Hall, the band halted, and at once took possession of the entrance to the building and the stairs. When they did this there were only about fifteen or sixteen of the friends of the lecturer in the hall, and it wanted upward of half an hour of the time when the discourse was to begin. The lecturer, unaware of the purpose of those who were waiting for him outside, left the ante-room in order to proceed into the hall. The moment he made his appearance he was seized by the mob. He was dragged down the stairs by his savage assailants, and struck at and kicked unmercifully the whole way. He was then dragged into the passage, knocked down, kicked, raised up, knocked down again, and kicked till he was covered with blood, which gushed from his wounds and splashed the walls. He was then dragged down the passage, the brutal treatment going on the whole time until he reached the door opening into the street, and there, it is said, an attempt was made to kill him outright, by a man who drew a weapon for the purpose. At this juncture, however, some persons interfered to save the now insensible victim of this ruffianly violence. They got him back into the passage, the outer door of which was closed in the face of his assailants, and conveyed him upstairs to the ante-room. The band having done the work which they had set out to do, marched back in triumph to Cleator Moor, cheering as they proceeded through the villages on the way. In the meantime a bed was made up for the insensible man in the ante-room, and medical men were soon in attendance upon him. Restoratives were administered to him, but it was some time before he manifested any sign of life, and his condition was such that he could not be removed to his lodgings. A visitor to MURPHY on Friday morning found him lying upon the bed which had been made up for him, unable to move. His head was swathed in bandages, and his face bruised, cut and swollen. There is a shocking wound above the left eye, which had been almost kicked out of its sockets. His body is all over black, blue and purple from the kicks which he had received. On Friday morning he was hovering between life and death, and it seemed as if the balance might as easily incline one way as the other. A large number of policemen had been drawn into Whitehaven to preserve order, but they seem to have been taken by surprise by the attack having been made so long before the time announced for the commencement of the lecture.

Magdalena Bay—John Farrell Relates His Experience.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 1.

JOHN FARRELL was hired in New-York, by the Lower California Company, to emigrate to Magdalena Bay and take charge of a gang of moss-gatherers; inducements, promises of $30 per month, and a grant of 160 acres of land. He left New-York March 4, in the steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, which sailed via Panama, accompanied by about 350 others, who were promised $15 per month and 160 acres of land each. Arrived at Panama, many of the emigrants were dissuaded from proceeding further, owing to the representations of a gentleman who appeared to be well informed on the subject. The majority of the party continued on their way, reaching Magdalena on the 26th of March. The Lower California Company had promised in addition to salary, boarding and lodging; and stated that they had houses already erected to afford them accommodations. When the emigrants arrived on the ground, they found that houses had not been erected for their accommodation, and that there were only three stoves in the place to do the cooking for between 300 and 400 souls, including several women.

Nearly all the emigrants were compelled to keep in the open air on the sand, and a large number were without blankets or other covering. No water, excepting condensed salt water, that was insufficiently prepared, was given the emigrants. Some of them became thoroughly disgusted, and started to walk to San Diego, a distance of 500 miles. After traveling twenty-six hours and finding no water they were compelled to return. Mr. FARRELL was taken sick and soon after forwarded to San Francisco, where he arrived on Thursday last. He represents affairs in a deplorable condition at Magdalena, and says, among things, that there is a scarcity of food and water. Mr. FARRELL does not propose to return to Magdalena.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered under the counter in the liquor-store of MICHAEL MCBRIDE, No. 22 Downing-street, but was extinguished so quickly that a damage of only $150 was done to stock, and $100 to the building, which is owned by JAMES HOOK, of No. 52 Downing-street. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary, and is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last night held a "social reception" in honor of the opening of their spacious reading-room and gymnasium, in the Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. The branch is now three years old, and has 400 members. The exercises consisted of singing and instrumental music, with addresses by Rev. HENRY POTTER, HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, and others.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association will be held this evening, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The "Reform Party," by circular, urge all who wish a change in the management of affairs; who advocate the opening of the reading-room on Sundays; the reduction of the dues; the selection of impartial inspectors; an honest election, and an immediate and radical change in the direction of the library, to be present.

The action instituted by the Government against C. H. LILIENTHAL, for the recovery of $104,000 for not making full returns of sales of tobacco, which has occupied the attention of Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, for the past nineteen months, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict for the Government for the full amount claimed.

The First Universalist Church of Richfield Springs, N. Y., Rev. S. R. WARD, pastor, has recently been the recipient of a donation from Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT, of this City, of two memorial windows, a very elegant and valuable Bible for the pulpit, a silver communion service, besides books for the Sabbath-school and substantial gifts to the pastor.

Mr. P. B. DU CHAILLU, the African explorer and lecturer, sails in the Cunard steamer to-morrow for Europe. He is to travel through Norway, Sweden and Lapland for scientific purposes. The climate, the natural history, the ethnology, the effects of the zodiacal lights, the habits of the simple peasants of those regions will be his study.

There were eighty prisoners before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday. The most important case was the charge made against ADAM BEHRER, for keeping his liquor-store, at No. 93 South-street, open between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. He was held in $100 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

FREDERICK BEAL, of Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Roundsman STUTSBURG and Officer O'BRIEN, of the Tenth Precinct, for the shooting of THOMAS MCGUIRE, Sunday evening, an account of which has been published. The prisoner was locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

The Coroner's jury, yesterday, returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of BRIDGET HUGHES, who was so frightfully burned on Saturday evening, through her clothes taking fire from burning kerosene oil spilled near a hot stove at No. 179 Greenwich-street. The other persons who were injured are doing well.

Some of the flour brokers met yesterday and passed resolutions condemning the action of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange in demanding a tariff of rentals for stands "arbitrarily fixed by themselves, and exceeding in the main those previously paid by from 100 to 500 per cent."

Mr. HENRY BERGH yesterday charged NICHOLAS MARSHALL with driving a poor worn-out horse, very lame, and with a large sore under the saddle, before a truck laden with two large crates of crockery-ware. Judge DOWLING committed MARSHALL, and he was locked up in default of bail.

The roof of the house No. 11 Mangin-street took fire, yesterday, from a defective chimney, and before the flames were extinguished a loss of $500 was inflicted. The fire extended to No. 9 Mangin-street, but only slight damage was done.

A free exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for Instructing Deaf Mutes will be held on Thursday evening, at the Home, corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-streets. The methods of instruction by articulation and lip-reading will be illustrated.

Orders have been received at military head-quarters, in this City, for the immediate dispatch of 200 recruits from Governor's Island to join the First United States Infantry at Detroit, Mich. The men will probably leave to-morrow.

FREDERICK MOORE, aged fifteen years, of No. 3 East Fifty-third-street, last evening shot himself accidentally in the abdomen with a pistol which he was playing with in the yard attached to his residence. The wound is considered dangerous.

Speaker BLAINE, after having been confined to his rooms by illness at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in this City, has sufficiently recovered to return to his home in Augusta, Me., for which place he proposes to leave to-morrow.

The Board of Apportionment did not meet yesterday, Mayor HALL and the heads of Departments being desirous of attending the funeral of Gov. HOFFMAN'S father. The Board will meet today at 2½ P. M.

There will be a Working Men's meeting at Cooper Institute, Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., to hear JOHN SINEY, President of the Miners' Association, on the coal troubles. M. M. POMEROY and others will speak.

The Spanish corvette *Trinidad*, (a school-ship for midshipmen,) Capt. D. MANUEL GASQUIN, reached this port on Sunday from Havana. She mounts four guns, and has a complement of 163 men.

A meeting of owners of bonded warehouses will be held today at No. 3 Bridge-street, to protest against the order of the Treasury Department requiring the use, by them, of the new patent lock.

The Foundling Asylum at Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue is to be repaired and renovated at a cost of $7,000. The building will also be enlarged for the reception of more inmates.

JEM MACE, accompanied by a number of professional friends, left his training grounds at Cypress Hill Grove, East New-York, last evening, en route for a certain point in the vicinity of the scene of the coming fight.

MIKE MCGOWAN, of No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street was yesterday arrested for driving a horse with sores under the collar and saddle. He was committed by Judge COY.

Startling indications of the demoralization of the Police Force are constantly presented. Thirty-four cases were examined yesterday. Some of these were of a serious nature.

The Norwegian Society held a meeting last evening and made arrangements for the proper celebration of the 17th of May, the anniversary of their national independence.

The Seventeenth District Grant Club, Col. JOEL W. MASON, President, meets this evening at the Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street.

PATRICK MORRISON was committed for examination, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, for offering for sale canceled revenue stamps.

Today about seventy-five prisoners will be drafted from Sing Sing prison and sent to the Clinton and Auburn prisons. The former is too full.

The Appraiser has issued an order holding the Assistant Appraisers responsible for the discipline and organization of their respective divisions.

The twelfth annual commencement of the Columbia College Law School takes place at the Academy of Music next Tuesday, 16th.

The report circulated through the United States Courts yesterday that Marshal SHARPE had resigned, is unfounded.

We have received from "K. B. C." the sum of $10 for the relief of the Broome-street family.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest was held, yesterday morning, by Coroner JONES, touching the death of HENRY M. BRIGGS, who died on Saturday at his residence, No. 147 Remson-street. The jury found that deceased had killed himself by taking an overdose of "hydrate of chloral." This drug, it appears, had been prescribed for him by a physician, but he took two spoonfuls instead of one, as directed.

By the quarterly report of the boiler inspectors, presented to the Police Commissioners yesterday, it appears that during the past three months there were 275 boilers inspected, three of which were found unsafe. There were, during the same period, 161 engineers examined, 121 of whom were found competent. There were no accidents.

Fifteen boys who were arrested on Sunday, while playing base-ball, were fined $2 each by Justice VOORHIES yesterday morning.

The water rents for the past year are being received at the Registrators' Office at the rate to $11,000 per day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The representatives of the Morris Canal Company signed the lease of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company on Saturday evening, it having been previously signed by the representatives of the Railroad Company. Since the execution of the lease the stock of the Canal Company has risen in the market from 80 to 120.

The corner-stone of the First Baptist Church, of Bergen, was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. The building adjoins the Chapel, and will be 66 feet front by 104 deep. The front will be of Newark brown stone, and the sides of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, with a spire on one end, 150 feet high, and a tower 70 feet high on the other. The cost is estimated at $50,000.

The stables of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, on Taylor-street, Trenton, were burned at midnight on Sunday. The buildings were long and built entirely of wood. Three mules were burned. Loss $20,000; insured for two-thirds of that amount.

Yesterday warrants were issued by a Jersey City Justice for the arrest of ISAAC BROWN and ALFRED LAMPHEAR, owners of the steam-tug *Jennie*, valued at $14,000, on a charge of stealing her while in charge of Constable QUIRK, of Jersey City, under a writ of attachment.

In the Hudson County Supreme Court, yesterday, the jury in the case of the Niagara Insurance Company *vs.* ALONZO DEAN, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant. The litigation grew out of a fire in the bolt factory of Messrs. MCTIGHE & BRADLEY, nearly two years ago.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, held a regular meeting last night, and continued their work of removal of patrolmen of the old force. Sixteen officers were removed, their places being filled by new men.

In consequence of the failure of many of the dentists of Jersey City to renew their license for the use of a patent vulcanite, they have been cited to appear before the United States Court at Trenton to answer.

The Small-pox Hospital at Hoboken contains thirteen patients. The purser and stewardess of the steam-ship *Holsatia* contracted the disease on the last trip, and at present are confined there.

It has been discovered that the supplementary bill framed for providing a Board of Education for Jersey City, is so defective as to render it impossible to legally procure a Board under its provisions.

The brother of the President, Mr. ORVILLE L. GRANT, arrived in Elizabeth, from Chicago, on Saturday night, on a visit to his sister, the wife of Mr. A. R. CORBIN.

The Germans of Elizabeth held a grand peace festival in Concordia Hall last evening. The affair was brilliant and in every way successful.

On account of the strike of the men employed in the hat manufactory of MERCY BROS., in Division-place, Newark, their places were on Saturday filled with new men.

The beautiful St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, was yesterday dedicated.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Capt. James F. Armstrong, United States Navy, is ordered to the command of the naval station at Mound City, Ill., relieving Capt. E. Thompson, who is placed on waiting orders. Capt. E. R. Calhoun is detached from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to duty as executive officer at the New-York Navy-yard. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following changes in stations and duties of the Ordnance Department are made: Major J. W. Todd, now commanding at the Baton Rouge Arsenal, to the command of the Detroit Arsenal; Capt. D. W. Flagler, now commanding at the Augusta Arsenal, to duty at Rock Island; Capt. F. H. Parker, now commanding the Detroit Arsenal, to duty at the Watertown Arsenal; Capt. L. S. Babbitt is ordered to the command of the St. Louis Arsenal; Capt. Isaac Arnold is detached from the Springfield Armory and ordered to duty at the Allegheny Arsenal; Capt. J. H. Rollins, now in command at the St. Louis Arsenal, to the command of the San Antonio Arsenal; First Lieut. G. W. McKee, now on duty at Benecia Island, to duty at St. Louis; Second Lieut. E. M. Wright, now on duty at the Watertown Arsenal, has been ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal; Second Lieut. J. C. Clifford, now on duty at the St. Louis Arsenal, has been ordered to the Benicia Island Arsenal.

[Advertisement.]

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever," so saith the poet, and so said we when gazing on a hat purchased at KNOX'S celebrated Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., last week. Be the features ever so plain, when viewed under the shadow of KNOX'S hats, they become indeed quite prepossessing.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	May 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Thuringia	May 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 11	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	May 13	New-York	Glasgow.
France	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	May 13	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	May 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Thuringia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters only, on the pier in Hoboken until 1¼ P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Bienville, from Havana.—Wm. Agar, J. M. Porras Castillo, Carlos Edmondstone, Jas. L. Whipple, Mrs. Isabel Betancourt and child, Mrs. Mariana Betancourt, Mrs. Belen Varona Sanchez, Eloy Alfaro, S. Backman, Miss Marie Rifa, Miss Anna Feelen, Gabriel Cordina, Jas. Fogarty, Mrs. Antonio Garcia Beltran, Benj. Sanchez, M. Clarke, Ramon Poloy Rubio, Peter Gilmore, Juan Noza Miguel, Jas. Burns, Thomas Cunningham, Richard Graham, James Stewart. From New-Orleans—Mrs. W. H. Henning, 3 children and servants, Mrs. Dr. O'Donoghoue, 3 children and servant, Dr. Baldwin, wife and four children, Mrs. Ridgeway, Miss Chancy and sister, L. J. Greenwood, H. E. Crickmore, C. A. Armstrong.

In steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from Savannah.—A. Barclay and wife, Mrs. W. Barclay, Mrs. Grayson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Ritchie and maid, G. L. Appleton and wife, J. D. Wing and wife, Mrs. H. H. Pettie and 2 children, Miss Hattie Pettie, Mrs. McNulty, Miss Bessie B. King, Miss Weber, Miss Scott, Miss G. Rayford, Mrs. Putney, Mrs. Jane Reilly, W. Leach, S. R. Rim, J. G. Butler, P. Geary, John Roller, A. S. Newhouse, Thos. Wheeler, B. Smith, C. Rogers, B. S. Chase, S. Mack, W. Stern, J. Arnington, W. H. Coutant, Martin Neuville, G. A. Hathaway, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:49 | Sun sets......7:04 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Ardour, (Br.,) White, Lubeck, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Smith, Bremen, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Investigator, Carver, Corunna, Carver & Barnes; Jas. E. Ward, Park, Cardenas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Evening Star, Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Diana, (Norw.,) Hansen, Bremen, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Marie & Sophie, (N. G.,) Fischbein, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Wilmington, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Eva Adell, Eaton, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; N. N. Lindsay, McKay, Key West and Tampa Bay, Benner & Pinckney; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Helen, Perry, Baltimore; M. C. Frye, Pendleton, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Nettie Brown, Higgins, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Furguson & Wood; E. Arcularius, Gregory, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; B. Peck, Avery, Norwich, Rackett & Bro.; Hortensia, Norton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Meteor, Dunscombe, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Ellen, (Br.,) Thurber, Yarmouth, N. S., Heney & Parker; Mauna Loa, Talbot, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Canal-boat Rebate, Otis, Oswego, Northern Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans April 30, via Havana May 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool April 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans April 28, via Havana May 3, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport, R. I.,) Gardner, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Ship Lincoln, (of San Salvador,) Homans, Callao Jan. 26, with guano to Hobson & Hurtado; vessel to master.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Came the southern passage, and had variable winds with thick weather.

Bark Homborsund, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Bristol, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the northern passage, and had strong easterly winds to April 1; April 17, lat. 40, lon. 51, had a severe hurricane, commencing at N. and veering around to W., lasting six hours; lost foretopsail; April 9, lat. 50, lon. 49, sailed through about fifty icebergs; has been 28 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Loreno, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way; had fine weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Barnegat, with dense fog.

Bark James E. Stone, (of Boston,) Phinney, Shanghai Jan. 12, with tea to Oliphant & Co. Had a fresh monsoon down the China Sea; passed Java Head Jan. 30; thence had westerly winds and squally bad weather to lat. 12 30 S.; had a good trade and fine weather across the Indian Ocean; passed the Cape of Good Hope March 11; had moderate, variable winds and smooth sea off the Cape, with very light S. E. trades; touched at St. Helena March 22; did not anchor; crossed the equator April 6 in lon. 25 25 W.; found the N. E. trades in lat. 43 30 N.; thence moderate, variable winds to port.

Bark La Vittoria Rubinacci, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Naples 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 20; had variable weather; April 28, lat. 31 15, lon. 67 20, spoke bark St. Ursula, (Br.,) from Brunswick, Ga.

Bark Norma, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen 45 ds.; with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage and had westerly gales; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Annetta, (Br.,) Densmore, Trinidad, 19 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light southerly winds and thick fog.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had moderate weather.

Brig Jessy, (Br.,) Kidd, Pernambuco April 4, via Hampton Roads May 4, with sugar to Morton, Bliss & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Shamrock, (of Millridge,) Leighton, Sagua 7 ds. via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds. with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Was 3 ds. from Hatteras to the Breakwater.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, (of Boston,) Ayres, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Had strong winds from E. to S. up to Barnegat; thence 3 ds. with thick easterly weather.

Brig Lophema, (Br.,) Congdon, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light N. winds and thick fog.

Brig F. W. Chesley, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Phinney, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Heney & Parker. Had fine weather up to Hatteras.

Schr. Franconia, (of Ellsworth,) Jarvis, Cheltepee 25 ds., with mahogany to Theodore T. Victor,—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and fog.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Booth's Bay,) Reed, Port Antonio, Jam., 12 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port schr. Telegraph, for Boston in 10 ds.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with E winds and thick fog.

Schr. W. W. Phare, Collins, Georgetown, D. C., 7th inst.; off Barnegat, in heavy squall from N. W., carried away main-gaff.

Schr. Martha Maria, Dean, Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Dodge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Benj. Reed, Gregory, Savannah, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. The Benj. Reed proceeded to South Amboy to discharge.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, (of Booth Bay,) Sherlock, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Mathews, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Turner, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. James English, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. American Chief, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Exertion, Patterson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Foam, Ryan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Hallock, Mason, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. J. W. Knight, Fenton, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Wicks, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. W. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Clark, Griffin, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Lovina, Anderson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nicholas Mehrhof, Finch, Haverstraw, for Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Parker, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. H. Morse, Vaughn, Fort Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Marsh, Reynolds, Fort Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Masterson, Clayton, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. L. Sturdevant, Hulse, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Adelia, (Br.,) Kingster, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Artic, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Butman, Martin, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr Florida, Whitman, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sunbeam, Farley, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. R. Huddell, Cranmer, Alexandria.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. & E. Henderson, Price, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah Bursley, Burns, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. W. H. Hamilton, Ryder, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Emma, Gray, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Adelia, Marsh, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Pacific, Merrill, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. James E. Trott, Strong, Virginia.

Schr. Sardinia, Holbrook, Richmond, Va.

Schr. L. Cadwalder, Townsend, Virginia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Annie E. Moore, Philips, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Chapman, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Cheesebro, Barbour, Westerly.

Schr. Sea Bird, Parker, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Bell, Bearse, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodland, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Escort, Samuels, Liverpool, which arrived 7th, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up yesterday (8th) A. M., and reports having made the first half of the passage in the 9 ds.; had fine weather, with E. and and S. E. winds up to lon. 38 39 W.; from thence had one continuous gale from W. to N. W., sometimes blowing in perfect hurricanes; April 17, lat. 40 36, lon. 43 95, took a heavy gale from W. N. W., with a fearful sea running; lower maintopsail blew away at 6 P. M.; at 9 P. M. ship laboring heavily and making 1 foot of water per hour; kept all hands at the pumps, and could barely keep the water under.

Bark Netherton, (of Liverpool,) Brokenloso, from Santos, which arr. 7th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday (8th) P. M. Crossed the equator April 12 in lon. 39 30, in crossing the Gulf had heavy squalls with thunder and lightning, and a heavy, confused sea; since strong N. and E. winds, with thick fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Annie W. Weston, from Liverpool; brig Chilton, from St. John's, P. R.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—Arr. schr. N. S. Hand, from Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Jan. 29, by bark James E. Stone, off Java Head, bark Chattanooga, from Manila for New-York, 17 ds. out; same time, ship Aberdeen, (Br.,) Foochow, for do; March 12, lat. 34 48 S., lon. 17 48 E., ship John Ritson, (Dutch,) from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam, 84 ds. out; same time, brig Cardiff Lass, (Br.,) —, for —; April 16, lat. 19 20 N., lon. 43 10 W., brig Annie Fisher, (Br.,) from Bordeaux, for Cayenne.

May 2, by schr. Electra, in lat. 35 N., lon. 71 W., bark Mary, from —, for New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 8—The Anchor line steam-ship Dacian, Capt. Laird, from New-York April 20, has arrived in the Clyde.

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